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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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8 January 1985

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

ZHUANG QUBING ANALYZES U.S. 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM

HK120823 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No. 4, 13 Oct 84 pp 24-31, 36

[Article by Zhuang Qubing [8369 0637 4016]: "An Analysis of the U.S. 'Star War's' Program"]

[Text] In recent years, the arms race in space between the United States and the USSR has become increasingly fierce, and both sides are setting up their own space strategic systems. The shadow of a future space war is looming large, becoming one of the important problems attracting the attention of the international community. In fact, the battle for supremacy in space started long ago, and may be regarded as a continuation and development of the arms race between the United States and the USSR. The USSR has made very great efforts in this regard and has gained some advantage in the field of anti-satellite weapons, and it is carrying out its plan of setting up space stations. The United States regards it as a threat and deems it necessary to gain the upper hand. But the USSR does not want to let that happen, and the contention continues without end. This article attempts to describe and analyze the decisionmaking of the United States, the reason for mapping out policies, the existing difficulties and obstacles, and the impact both inside and outside the United States and on the international situation. At the same time, some space has been devoted to the details of the space arms race between the United States and the USSR; in doing so, it is hoped that it will help expound the problems of space strategy and the space arms race.

1. The Policy Decision of the "Star Wars" Program

On 23 March 1983, U.S. President Reagan made a speech on television, which came to be called the "Star Wars speech." This speech revealed the scenario for the U.S. space strategic program. Its main contents were:

1. Establishing a space war strategy to replace the nuclear retaliation strategy that has been the U.S. strategy for years. Specifically, it plans to establish an anti-ballistic missile system capable of knocking down Soviet missiles before they reach U.S. territory.
2. The new strategy is still a kind of "deterrent strategy," but the means adopted is different, because the United States needs "another kind of military force" under the condition that the USSR is now in possession of nuclear weapons capable of destroying nearly all the land-based missiles of the United States.

3. The technological task of this new strategy is extremely arduous, and "it is possible that it cannot be accomplished before the end of this century," and it may need decades of efforts.

4. While efforts are being made to realize the new strategic program, the U.S. strategic nuclear forces and conventional forces should be continuously strengthened, and talks should be conducted with the USSR on the basis of a reinforced "position of strength."

5. While implementing the space war strategy, the United States continues to undertake the obligation of protecting the territories of its allies so that they can be free from attacks by Soviet missiles.

6. Opposing any U.S.-Soviet nuclear freeze at present levels, because it would only benefit the existing military superiority of the USSR, and would do harm to the efforts of the United States in modernizing its nuclear weapons.

Both the "anti-ballistic missile defense program" and the anti-satellite combat program are component parts of the U.S. space war program. However, the U.S. Government intentionally treats them as two separate problems, and calls the former an "active move in terms of strategic defense." The United States plans to carry out a "multilayer defense" against Soviet inter-continental missiles. The first layer is designed to knock down the Soviet missiles with laser or particle-beam devices before they launch their multiple warheads. The second layer of space laser or other devices is meant to intercept the warheads that escape the first layer. The third layer of laser weapons and anti-missile arms would be launched from earth to knock out the surviving missiles a few seconds before they reach their targets. This is the rough idea in anti-missile defense disclosed in the past 2 years by the United States. U.S. experts calculate that Soviet inter-continental missiles could reach the United States within 30 minutes. The most important thing is to destroy Soviet carrier rockets 2 to 5 minutes after they are launched. Otherwise, they would be hard to detect and destroy once they reach the outer atmosphere where they can quickly launch 10 or more multiple warheads. The United States plans to be able to cope with a simultaneous attack of 1,000 guided missiles. (Footnote 1) (1983 report of the "defense technology studies group" of the U.S. Government; see "Aviation Week and Space Technology," 24 October 1983)

Before and after the publication of Reagan's "Star Wars" speech, the U.S. Government did a great deal of work for the space war program. According to disclosures by some U.S. journals, the 1982 secret government document--"National Defense Policy 1984-88"--called for the military to develop an ability to "wage war effectively" in space. The Pentagon would make great efforts to ensure that "the space combat system is capable of extending its (military) forces into space and from space to other regions." In September 1982, the space command was founded, which was responsible for the country's military activities in space and for studying the space strategy of the United States. The "National Defense Policy 1985-89" formulated in 1983 emphasized the development of directed energy weapons. Three days after he made his

speech, Reagan issued an order to start further research on the "Star Wars" program. In October 1983, the inter-agency commission under the leadership of Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Presidential National Security Advisor Clark submitted a report to Reagan, affirming the feasibility of the space war program on the basis of the two reports submitted by two groups responsible for the study of the problems of technology and strategy, and recommending an appropriation figure. In January this year, Reagan issued "National Security Decision" No. 114, and ordered the implementation of the new strategic program.

In past government budgets, most of the expenses allotted for use in space were for civilian purposes. However, during Reagan's tenure, spending on military ventures in space has far outpaced spending on non-military projects. In 1982, the space expenditure of the U.S. Department of Defense reached \$6.4 billion, which began to exceed the expenditure used by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The budgets of the Department of Defense for this purpose in the years 1983 and 1984 have increased to \$8.5 and \$9.3 billion respectively. Because part of the expenditure of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is also used for military purposes, plus other secret appropriations, it is estimated by the U.S. General Accounting Office that the 1984 military space budget will reach as high as \$11.4 billion. This figure will grow even larger after Reagan has decided to implement the new space war program. To test and establish an anti-missile defense system will cost at least \$200-300 billion. The Reagan administration hopes to allocate \$26 billion for the anti-missile system by the end of the 1980's, and plans to spend \$18 billion for the fiscal year 1985.

## 2. Fierce Space Arms Race

The United States CIA reported in January this year that the USSR is concentrating its efforts on developing an anti-missile system on a nationwide scale with laser technology and particle-beam technology. The director of the USSR Research Institute of Outer Space, (Sadegyev), publicly acknowledged in 1983 that the USSR had already begun the testing and manufacture of space weapons. As a matter of fact, the space arms race between the United States and the USSR which has existed since the late 1950's has now developed from the stage of mainly developing military satellites to the stage of mainly developing space weapons. The principal objectives of the latter stage are: 1) To destroy the military satellite system of the opponent so as to render ineffective the opponent's capability of command, control, and communication, resulting in its inability to direct wars; 2) To destroy the opponent's strategic guided missiles, so that it cannot launch any attacks while a destructive nuclear strike can be launched to give the opponent a telling blow. These two objectives are closely related to each other.

Up to the end of 1982, taken together, the United States and the USSR had launched a total of about 3,000 artificial satellites, of which 668 were launched by the United States. Many of these satellites are used for military purposes. Some are used to replace land systems, such as communication; some are for high-altitude surveillance, such as forewarning and detecting;

and some are used to enhance the accuracy and mobility of nuclear weapons. In addition, the efficiency of satellites is being constantly improved. At present, the U.S.-Soviet space arms race is mainly manifested in the following four aspects, of which the directed energy weapons are of specially crucial importance.

Anti-satellite weapons. Since 1967, the USSR has conducted 20 tests on intercepting satellites. According to estimates by the United States, these anti-satellite weapons can be used in actual combat, being capable of destroying the low-orbit satellites of the United States with an altitude under 600 miles. And in the future, they will be able to destroy the high-orbit satellites. During the period 1963 to 1975, the United States used nuclear guided missiles as anti-satellite weapons. Because it would be hard for a nuclear explosion to distinguish between one's satellites and the opponent's satellites, the United States had to begin the development of non-nuclear anti-satellite weapons in 1978. At present, the United States mainly develops non-nuclear anti-satellite missiles which are carried by planes and are launched by F-15 jet fighters. It is planned that these missiles can be used in actual combat in 1987, and tests had already begun in January this year. The plane-carried anti-satellite weapons have a high degree of mobility, and the enemy will find it hard to track them; in addition, they can make use of the airports located in many parts of the world. Consequently, they are superior to the existing anti-satellite weapons of the USSR which are launched by land-based rockets. However, they are incapable of knocking out high-orbit (about 22,000 miles in space) satellites. Therefore, the Pentagon is engaged in developing the second-generation and the third-generation anti-satellite weapons with the aim of destroying the high-orbit satellites. (Footnote 2) (U.S. Journal "Defense Monitor," No. 5, 1983)

Directed energy weapons. In order to enhance the capability of the anti-satellite weapons or establish anti-missile systems in space, it is necessary to rely on the powerful directed energy weapons. The directed energy weapons include chemical lasers, particle beams, high-power microwave beams, x-ray lasers, and others. Each of these new technologies has its own strong points and weak points, and they are currently in an initial stage of development. Of these, the development of the x-ray laser is comparatively faster, and it is possible that this weapon could be used in actual combat first. The United States originally planned to develop two kinds of space laser systems. The first kind was to combine the use of land bases with the use of space, that is, the land-based chemical laser launchers would launch the laser beams to several hundred large reflectors in space, which would then reflect the laser to the military targets. The second kind was purely a space system, that is, the laser weapons in space would send the laser directly to the targets. It is said that because of the complex problems involved in the first kind of weapons, the U.S. Department of Defense has had to resort to the second method. The state-run Lawrence Livermore laboratory is currently developing a type of x-ray laser weapon, which is called the "Excalibur." It consists of x-rays produced by small nuclear explosions, which will be launched through 50 laser tubes. It is said that as many as 40 targets can be attacked at one stroke. There is a plan which is designed to use satellites to carry 400



such launchers, which will be deployed at an altitude of 1,000 miles in space. Underground tests have been conducted for this purpose. (Footnote 3) (UK "Foreign Affairs Report," 23 February 1984. U.S. "Newsweek," 4 April 1983)

Laser weapons have their own defects. For example, laser beams are effective in space, but their strength will be reduced when passing through the atmosphere, especially when there is rain and snow. In addition to lasers, the United States also pays great attention to the development of particle-beam weapons. The particle-beam weapons are not affected by the weather as lasers are, and they have greater destructive power. However, they also have their own defects such as being affected by the earth's magnetic field and being unable to ensure the accuracy in hitting targets. It seems that their development is not as fast as the development of the laser weapons. As for the USSR, its scale in developing directed energy weapons may be greater than that of the United States. For example, as early as the early 1960's, the USSR was already engaged in developing laser guns' and in recent years, tests of space laser weapons have been conducted by the USSR repeatedly in space and on the ground.

Permanent space stations. Space stations are bases in space, which can be used for conducting various kinds of tests in space, servicing space systems, and serving as platforms to deploy space weapons, direct combat, or conduct anti-satellite strikes. In recent years, the USSR has successively launched the space ship "Alliance" and the freight space ship "Progress," and realized linkups with the orbit station "Salvo," thus laying the basis for establishing permanent space stations, and the space command of the United States estimates that it may be possible that a space station capable of accommodating 12 people will be built around 1990. The United States is losing no time in catching up. It plans to build a large space station capable of 9 to 11 persons in three stages. The first stage consists of building a small space station by the end of the 1980's, which is capable of accommodating three persons. Before 1992, a permanent manned space station will be sent into orbit.

Space aircraft. July cannot only transport and service large military satellites, assemble space military facilities, and test various types of space weapons systems, but also conduct anti-satellite and anti-missile combats and launch strategic attacks on targets on the ground. In this regard, the United States has gained some edge because it has already produced three aircraft which can shuttle between the earth and space. Washington plans to use five space aircraft to form a squadron and carry out 70 flights by September 1987, of which 25 flights will be for military purposes; and 234 flights will be conducted by 1994, of which 114 flights will be for military purposes. Since 1978, the USSR has speeded up its pace of developing space aircraft, and in 1983 it had already conducted some trial flights of small space aircraft. Some people estimate that by the end of the 1980's, the space aircraft of the USSR can be put into actual use.

### 3. Voice of Opposition Within the United States

Over the past 2 years, disputes have been continuously conducted within the United States over the space combat program which is mainly aimed at developing the anti-satellite weapons and anti-missile defense system. Although the Reagan Administration has made great efforts in propaganda and explanation, there has been quite a big buildup of those who are against the program of the government. The people involved include famous political figures, retired generals, scholars, specialists, and people in the news media. The views include those on complicated military and technological problems as well as problems about the military, political, and economic consequences of the program. Such intense and fierce disputes have rarely been seen in recent years.

In a research report, a batch of scientists, including some former science advisers to the president, and Nobel Prize winners such as Hans Bethe, stated that the hazards in politics and strategy in seeking after the anti-missile defense system would be at least as great as the obstacles in terms of technology. This defense system is infeasible technologically. The joint report by 17 experts of the Brookings Institute and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and some other defense experts also voiced their opposition one after the other. These defense experts included George La-shi-zhen-si [2139 0087 4176 2448], a former important person in the department of defense responsible for developing weapons, and Jane (Lauder) [Luo-de-er 3157 1795 1422], former senior official of the National Security Council. Many U.S. scholars and scientists hold the following views: The all-round anti-missile defense system must be 100 percent effective, otherwise, even if 5 percent of the enemy missiles survive the defense system, it will cause the deaths of tens of millions of Americans. It is in effect impossible to guard against all nuclear attacks at all times in the whole country or within the sphere of U.S. territory plus the territories of its allies. What can be done is to defend a limited number of targets such as command posts. The space anti-missile weapons will prove useless against low-altitude weapons such as low-flying nuclear bombers and cruise missiles. None of the various types of directed energy weapons under consideration can destroy the carrier rockets before the nuclear warheads are separated from the rockets. The complete anti-missile defense system will cost hundreds of billions of U.S. dollars, which is beyond the financial capabilities of the United States. Furthermore, the USSR may adopt some effective countermeasures, such as strengthening the forces of its offensive weapons, utilizing some simple and economical means to destroy the U.S. anti-missile defense, shortening the combustion time of the rocket engines to dodge the attacks of the United States, and so on.

In June this year, 43 former military and political personages including former President Carter established the "National Movement for the Salvation of the Anti-Missile Treaty" and published a declaration, which attracted great public attention. The declaration pointed out emphatically: "The fundamental premise of the anti-missile treaty is that no one can survive in a nuclear war and it is futile and dangerous to seek to change this reality by technological means." "If one side develops a nationwide missile defense

system, the other side will also develop. It is also possible that both sides want to strengthen their own programs in developing offensive weapons so as to render ineffective the opponent's defense system. The result will be the revival of the nuclear arms race in the fields of both offense and defense, and both sides will focus their attention on the strategy of fighting a nuclear war, consequently impairing our security." People who joined this organization also included former assistant to the president, Bundy, former secretaries of state Rusk, Muskie, and Vance, former secretary of defense McNamara, former chairmen of joint chiefs of staff Taylor and Turner [as published], former director of the CIA, Colby, and veteran diplomat Harrinman. Four important personages who maintained that the United States should "not be the first to use nuclear weapons" several years before, such as McNamara, were among the members of this organization, which made it all the more influential. Before that, as early as July last year, 100 U.S. Congressmen and over 40 scientists and military experts jointly sent a letter to the White House, demanding that space arms talks be conducted with the USSR and that both sides suspend their tests. They were of the opinion that it would be beneficial to the United States if the arms race were checked at a time when both sides were at an initial stage of developing space weapons.

From a variety of conditions, it can be seen that in the United States today, not only are the general public increasingly worried about the nuclear war, but this worry is also taking root in the minds of people in the upper stratum of society. Of course, the movement is still not vigorous enough to prevent the Reagan Administration from pursuing its set plans. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense even claimed that "before the deployment of a complete multilayer defense system, some of its component parts may be deployed first." Technical speaking, the establishment of the space strategic system is extremely difficult. In this regard the U.S. Government is not very sure of success. Richard Delauer, under secretary of defense responsible for the development of weapons, once said: To accomplish the overall plan of the anti-missile defense system, it is necessary to make breakthroughs in eight fields in terms of technology, and every breakthrough will demand efforts on the scale of the massive "Manhattan Project" that developed the atom bomb during World War II. (Footnote 4) ("Wall Street Journal", 7 December 1983) He also said: By the end of the 1980's, after some ground, atmospheric and space tests have been conducted by the United States, it will then be possible to determine which type of technology has the greatest potential, and under this condition a decision can be made in the early 1990's as to "whether and how the development of the anti-missile defense system can be effected." George Keyworth, a presidential adviser who is optimistic about space weapons, also admitted that it would be hard to achieve perfection because of the difficulties involved, saying that 99 percent perfection would then be sufficient to prevent an opponent from launching attacks. He also said that by 1994, the United States would be able to demonstrate that the Soviet missiles could be destroyed within 3 minutes of their having been launched. (Footnote 5) (Rueter dispatch from Washington, 8 June 1984)

#### 4. Why Is the Reagan Administration Exerting Its Utmost Efforts?

According to disclosures by some U.S. journals, the Reagan Administration pointed out clearly in its secret document: Measures should be taken to enable the United States "to conduct wars in space effectively." It also said that the United States "must ensure that treaties (concluded) and agreements should not hamper the development of this capability (of conducting wars in space)." (Footnote 6) (U.S. Defense Department: "1984-1988 Defense Policy," see "Defense Monitor," No. 5, 1983) Why does the Reagan Administration insist on space weapons in the face of technical difficulties, high expenses, and strong opposition? There may be many reasons, but the most important one is its intention of pursuing military supremacy over the USSR.

Ever since it assumed power, the Reagan Administration regarded it as its historical mission to greatly improve its disadvantageous military position, enhance the national prestige, and strengthen the fight for supremacy against the USSR. As a result of its efforts in actively strengthening its military might, the United States has managed to keep its military capabilities on a par with those of the USSR. However, Washington still understands that in respect of strategic offensive strength, its land-based guided missiles are still inferior to those of the USSR; in respect of strategic defensive strength, the civil and air defenses of the United States are also not as good as those of the USSR; and the speed of development of the Soviet strategic missiles is greater than that of the United States, the Soviet regular forces are being increasingly strengthened, and, in particular, the research and manufacture of space weapons are being expedited in the USSR. In order to break through the existing situation and close "the window which is vulnerable to outside attacks," the United States should no longer follow the old path of developing the "three-in-one" nuclear weapons, but has to give play to its strong points and avoid its weak points and find another path to achieve rapid development in space weapons. With respect to strategy, it is necessary to change the "mutually assured destruction" strategy and "counter-vailing strategy" with the second strike as the main objective, and go further to adopt a new strategy which possesses the ability of launching the first strike backed by space weapons. Using the anti-missile defense as the "shield" and nuclear offensive weapons as the "spear" are plans to achieve efficiency both in attack and defense and to gain the position of not being defeated by the enemy, with the ultimate aim of gaining military supremacy over the USSR. The United States maintains that control over space means gaining the strategic superiority.

In boldly implementing its new strategy, the United States also wants to take advantage of the "grave economic difficulties" of the USSR in achieving its political goal. The Reagan Administration holds that speeding up the development of space weapons cannot only force the USSR to adopt counter-measures, thus disrupting its modernization of strategic nuclear weapons, but can also "make it difficult for the USSR to tackle problems effectively, and force it to pay disproportionately high prices," and "make the USSR's original investment become outdated." If the USSR is pressed economically, it might then make concessions to the United States politically, or restrain its

military actions. Thus, the momentum of expansion of the USSR may be inhibited. (Footnote 7) (U.S. Department of Defense: "1984-1988 Defense Policy"; also, Report to Reagan by the senior inter-agency group in October 1983, reported in "Aviation Week and Space Technology," 17 October 1983) There are many people in the United States who maintain that the United States not only has economic superiority, but also has technological superiority, which will enable it to gain an upper hand in the arms race in space. James Beggs, an important official in the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, declares that the life of the U.S. satellites is longer than that of the USSR, and as the Soviet satellites are not multifunctional, their great number of launchings can only serve to demonstrate their weak points, presidential science adviser Keyworth holds that in respect to the future anti-satellite technology, the United States is greatly in the lead over the USSR. (Footnote 8) ("Washington Post," 26 March 1983) Washington holds that even though the USSR has gained some edge in certain fields such as anti-satellite weapons, it is only a transient phenomenon.

The role of extreme conservative forces and the military-industrial interest groups (which are called the military-industrial complex) in backing the new military plans of the Reagan Administration is not to be neglected. Representatives of the extreme conservative forces, such as the traditional funds, have put forth research reports in 1982 and this year, advocating control of the "high frontier" and proposing that the U.S. Government should change its strategy and set up an anti-missile system on a worldwide scale. Hardliners such as Daniel Graham, former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and George Keegan, former director of the Air Force Intelligence Service, also hold similar views. The large enterprises which manipulate the placing of military orders, the military circles of the United States, and some congressmen have formed interest groups, which attempt to exert their influences, through their research institutions and lobbying activities, on the formulation of strategy and the development of weapons. (Footnote 9) (An article carried in the "Los Angeles Times," 10 July 1983 said: The Department of Defense, the national defense industry, and the congress have formed the "iron triangle" of the "military-industrial complex.") Since World War II, in the "sun belt" of the U.S. west and south, the development of new industries, such as electronics, aviation, and space industries, has been particularly fast. Some states such as California and Texas have obtained the largest military orders in the country, including those for space weapons. The Lawrence Livermore laboratory which is famous for the development of nuclear weapons and space weapons is located in California. And Edward Teller, who is a scientist most actively advocating the establishment of anti-satellite systems, is a key person of this laboratory. The theory and views of Teller have considerable influence over the White House. (Footnote 10) (U.K. "Observer" weekly, 27 March 1983) Obviously, the implementation of the U.S. space combat program will provide greater economic interests to the U.S. west and south, which have already obtained a greater amount of military orders than the east and central-west regions.

In addition, some people in the United States hold that the United States must stimulate its economy by developing new industries such as the space industry

and by promoting the technological revolution. This will also accelerate the process of recovery from the economic crisis. This is also true even of the international economy as a whole. Some people regard the development of the space combat program as the most important means to boost the space industry. A U.S. scholar Ten-en-bao-mu [3676 1869 7637 1191] said: "The Western economy will be revitalized through the 'Star Wars' program." The development of the directed energy weapons can activate production, and "this is a revolution comparable to the discovery of electricity." (Footnote 11) ("The News" of Austria, 16 April 1984) At the world monetary conference last year, a U.S. government official, Norman Bailey, even said: The only way to overcome the world economic recession is to implement the "Star Wars" program. "The stagnation of economic growth will lead to economic bankruptcy, disturbances, and war...So Reagan's proposal is very important." From 1958 to 1980, the amount of money used for civil and military space projects totaled \$130 billion in the United States. Now the expenses for the anti-missile defense system alone, according to estimates by presidential science adviser Keyworth this year, will cost \$800 billion in the next 20 years. In line with the above, it is certain that the program can greatly invigorate the economy. Furthermore, it is worth noting that on 20 July, President Reagan announced the decision to encourage participation by private enterprises in utilizing space through measures such as preferential taxation and placing government orders with them, and called on them to invest in high technology and space research and development, to manufacture rare medicines, special grade silicon sheets, special alloy and biological materials in space, and to set up space observatories. (Footnote 12) ("Background Material in Science and Technology," 25 July 1984, published and distributed by the U.S. Embassy in China) Reagan also said recently that the establishment of a permanent manned space station would cost \$8 billion, but the economic results brought about by the space program would greatly exceed this amount.

## 5. The Effect of Setting Up the Space Strategic System

The establishment of the space strategic system by the United States will exert various kinds of profound influence both inside and outside the United States. This influence will be even more evident with the passage of time. At present, it seems that there are several aspects at least which merit our attention: It causes the relative military equilibrium of the two superpowers to become more unstable; it aggravates the arms race between the two superpowers; it affects the talks on disarmament and control of the arms race; it aggravates the anxieties of the allies of the United States; and, in addition, it greatly increases the burden of military expenditure of the United States.

1. The military equilibrium will be more unstable. The Reagan Administration gives up the "mutually assured destruction" strategy implemented for many years which was aimed at launching attacks without laying emphasis on defense as well as maintaining the military balance for both sides. Instead, it turns to the adoption of the new strategy, or the space war strategy, which lays emphasis on both attack and defense and on seeking military superiority over the USSR. The primary military significance of this is the possibility of

possessing the ability of launching the "first strike." (The development of the space strategic system by the USSR also has this significance.) This is quite different from the "mutually assured destruction" strategy which aims primarily at launching the "second strike." On the one hand, this new strategy wants to render ineffective the strategic nuclear force of the USSR, and on the other hand, it aims to deploy U.S. anti-satellite weapons, directed energy weapons, and space combat stations while pursuing the original program of modernizing its strategic nuclear weapons. It even attempts to continuously strengthen the capability of strategic nuclear attacks. For example, the "1984-1988 Defense Policy" explicitly stipulates that in case a nuclear war should break out between the United States and the USSR, "the United States must get the upper hand." And it must destroy the Soviet military and governmental power organs, nuclear forces, conventional forces, and important military industries, and, at the same time, it should "limit as much as possible the extent of destruction sustained by the United States and its allies." (Footnote 13) (UPI, Washington, 16 January 1983) Therefore, the new strategy is an important escalation of the original nuclear strategy. It is absolutely not a "strategy of defense" as publicized by the U.S. administration, but is a strategy which integrated attacks with defense, capable of dealing deadly blows to the enemy. Early this century, an American strategist, Alfred Mahan had already stated: "the primary objective of conducting defense in war is to ensure a freer attack." The present practical situation is exactly the same, is it not?

The new strategy which is called "the fourth strategy" is not a strategy dealing purely with nuclear war. In a sense, it combines organically the war at sea, on land, and in the air with the war in space, which exerts great influence on both nuclear war and conventional war. Thus, the modes of war in the future will become more diversified and complicated, and there will be more alternatives in making a war decision. Now the ground, naval, and air forces are increasingly dependent on satellites for the work of early-warning, navigation, reconnaissance, communication, and geodesic survey. And in the future, the laser weapon system in space will be able to directly attack airplanes, warships, and ground targets, and very accurately at that. The demarcation between the space war and the war on earth will tend to be blurred.

A French nuclear strategist and retired general, Pierre jia-lu-wa, once said that from now to the year 2,000 there would be two strategic turning points which would upset the world military equilibrium. One is the strategic turning point which will emerge immediately with the attainment of the absolute accuracy of long-range nuclear weapons, and the other is the strategic turning point which will emerge by the end of this century with the development of the anti-missile system on the basis of non-nuclear weapons. From this point of view, the United States is meant to make use of these two strategic turning points to disrupt the rough balance of military power with the USSR. (Footnote 14) (jia-lu-wa: "On Defense Strategy in 2000," AFP, Paris, 28 May 1984)

2. The arms race will be further intensified. The USSR is also actively implementing its own space war program. The difference in this respect

between the United States and the USSR lies in the fact that one states its purpose publicly and the other carries out its program secretly. If the U.S. program is pursued persistently, the arms race in the new field will doubtless make the scale of the arms race between the United States and the USSR even greater. For many years in the past, both sides have adhered to the principle that if one's rival has developed certain weapons, one has to make corresponding efforts to catch up. The development and competition in the fields of hydrogen bombs, multiwarheads, and cruise missiles between the United States and the USSR have been quite well known. As for space weapons, the United States calculates that the USSR plans to install laser weapons on the next generation of missile-killing satellites or manned space stations, and it is possible that the USSR will, by the end of the 1980's or at the beginning of the 1990's, launch its first satellite capable of launching laser weapons with a range of two to three kilometers. In addition, missile-killing satellites will be tested in the 1990's, but it is probable that this new weapon will not be put into actual use before the 21st century. (Footnote 15) (U.S. Department of Defense: "The Soviet Military Forces," 1983) Therefore, it is likely that the United States will take action based on this estimation.

The United States thinks that it can gain an advantage over its opponent in the arms race by means of its superiority in technology and economic resources, or force its opponent to retreat or even to knuckle under. However, this is very unrealistic. It is true that the United States has many favorable conditions, but the system of the USSR enables that country to endure various kinds of difficulties and to concentrate its efforts on developing sophisticated weapons, with quality and speed, taking the United States by surprise, and the development of the multiple warheads can serve as a good example. The arms race between the United States and the USSR is a long process, which is affected by various factors both inside and outside the country, and it is hard to predict which one will gain the upper hand in terms of the space weapons. It appears that it is hard to exclude the possibility of a situation in which both sides have their own strong points and weak points and neither side will be able to gain a predominant position over the other.

3. The disarmament talks will be affected. Since the 1940's, the United States and the USSR have signed at least eight treaties dealing with the military use of space, but not one special treaty has been signed prohibiting the development of anti-satellite weapons or banning the use of space combat systems. The development and deployment of space weapons will violate some treaties such as the treaty concerning outer space concluded in 1967 and the treaty dealing with anti-ballistic missiles concluded in 1972, but even treaties such as these are also not without loopholes which can be exploited by the United States and the USSR to serve their own purposes. (Footnote 16) (For example, the "treaty dealing with anti-missile weapons" does not prohibit research of anti-missile technology. The "treaty on outer space" does not prohibit the development and testing of land-based anti-missile systems or the use of military satellites.) From 1978 to 1979, the United States and the USSR held talks on the anti-satellite problem, but the talks were later broken



off. On 29 June this year, the USSR again proposed to hold talks on the problem of "preventing the militarization of outer space," but as yet talks have not started.

Facts in past years have proved that the talks on disarmament and control of the arms race are dominated by considerations in terms of military interests. Although the USSR has gained some advantage in anti-satellite weapons, it is worried that the U.S. space weapons will take the lead in the long run, and consequently it upholds the prohibition of experiments with, and deployment of all space weapons, or the temporary suspension of experiments and deployment during the period of the talks. At the same time, it hopes that its land-based anti-satellite weapons will not be affected. Militarily speaking, the satellites in deep outer space (about 22,000 miles above the earth) are the most important, and they are essential in directing nuclear wars; the low-altitude satellites are crucial to conventional wars. Most of the U.S. satellites are in deep outer space, while the case of the USSR is just the opposite. The U.S. military forces are scattered all over the world, and it is much more dependent on satellites for information than the USSR. In the first half of this year, the United States succeeded in testing anti-ballistic missiles and in launching anti-satellite weapons from fighters, which demonstrates that its development of military technology is fast. Hence, many military personnel hold that talks should be held only after superiority has been gained. The U.S. Government once declared that it would be hard to check up the implementation of prohibiting anti-satellite weapons. But some American experts think otherwise. (Footnote 17) (Article by Garvan and Goldfreid, American physicists, "New York Times," 12 July 1984) The main reason is that this prohibition hampers the development work of the United States. Some others think that it would be feasible to hold talks with the USSR on such a treaty as: Prohibiting those weapons that can destroy satellites at high altitudes, without prohibiting those weapons that can destroy satellites at low altitudes, which in effect amounts to "freezing" the anti-satellite weapons of both sides at the existing level. Even if views such as this are accepted by the USSR, they can only be temporary and local agreements, which will not fundamentally affect the process of the space arms race. Anti-satellite weapons and anti-missile weapons are closely related to each other. Once there are new breakthroughs in the directed energy weapon techniques, the outer space satellites may be easier to destroy than the mobile intercontinental missiles. So long as both sides continue to improve space weapon technology, agreements in this regard will not have much practical significance.

The space weapon negotiations are connected with other disarmament talks. For example, the United States proposes to hold simultaneous talks on space weapons and nuclear weapons, but the USSR resolutely opposes this. And any deadlock in these talks would further strain U.S.-Soviet relations.

4. The allies of the United States will be affected. Reagan's new program causes shocks among the allies of the United States. Some medium-sized countries such as the United Kingdom and France feel that they are faced with "new threats." Opposition is strong, but the voice of approval is very weak.

Relevant problems have been discussed many times between the United States and Europe. From the viewpoint of the West European countries, if the USSR also possesses the anti-missile defence system, the nuclear weapons of Western Europe will lose their effectiveness, and the present NATO strategy of using nuclear weapons when necessary with the aim of compensating for its insufficiency in terms of conventional forces will lose its meaning. Thus, the danger of the USSR's using its conventional forces to make a clean sweep of all the West European forces will be greatly increased. Has Reagan not promised to continue to give protection to the Western allies in his "Star Wars" program? However, this is not enough to assuage the worries of Western Europe. The United States has to admit to Western Europe that even if the anti-missile system is very effective, it still cannot deal effectively with low-flying weapons such as cruise missiles, short-range guided missiles, and nuclear bombers. Furthermore, if both of the superpowers have their own anti-missile systems, their own territories can be safe; but if war should break out in Europe, the United States may "disconnect" its own strategic nuclear weapons from those of Western Europe so that the United States itself can be safeguarded; or else, it may prefer to fight against the USSR in disregard of the danger of sustaining a nuclear reprisal, and Europe would become a battlefield. Either of these cases is dreadful to contemplate. What is more, the hopes of Western Europe of attaining independent defense capabilities would be shattered. It is said that the British Government has expressed its concern to the United States, because it plans to use more than d1.3 billion to purchase the U.S. Trident submarine-launched missiles.

The West European countries are worried about the possibility that the weakening of military forces will result in the weakening of political strength, with the result that it would be hard for them to resist the political blackmail of the USSR and that they would have to bow to the will of the United States and follow suit in doing everything. The fierce space arms race with further strain the relations between the United States and the USSR and will affect the foreign relations of Western Europe. Some governments such as that of West Germany are worried about the possibility of increasing pressure from the internal peace movements. Under these conditions, West European countries generally hope that the United States and the USSR can conduct negotiations. For example, at the Geneva disarmament conference held in June this year, France proposed to "freeze" the testing and deployment of the anti-missile laser system for 5 years. French Foreign Minister Cheysson emphasized that the purchase of such a move was to "make the United States realize the urgency of holding consultations with the West European allies." (Footnote 18) ("The Boston Globe," 30 July 1984) The new contradictions between Western Europe and the United States will be easily exploited by the USSR.

Western Europe has exerted great efforts in developing space technology. The European Space Bureau which consists of 11 countries, recently announced that it would send the manned cabin of the "Columbus" space station into orbit in 1992; it also decided to develop large rocket engines. The French administration has announced that it "will accept the space challenge of 200" and that it would ensure the "decisionmaking" rights of Western Europe in respect of

space science, technology, industry, and strategy. Japan holds similar worries to those of Western Europe toward the United States, and it hopes to stop the space arms race; but some persons also predict that it is possible that Japan will have to join with the United States in developing space weapons. (Footnote 19) (Article by Ko Akama, which was carried in the Japanese monthly "Zenbo," May issue, 1983) The U.S.-Soviet strife for space supremacy will exert influence on the military and diplomatic affairs of the allies of the United States, and it may even drag the allies into the space arms race.

5. The United States will be under the heavy burden of increased military spending. Although huge military expenditures may boost the economy in some areas and in some industrial departments of the United States, such spending is harmful to the U.S. economy as a whole. This is also true of the expenditure for space weapons. Military spending is an important factor of the federal budget deficits of the United States, leading to grave and passive effects on the development of the national economy. Furthermore, the employment opportunities created by military spending are much smaller than those created by civil expenditure. The U.S. defense industry has about one-fourth of the country's scientists and engineers, while civilian industries lack expertise. Military expenditure constitutes a very high proportion of the GNP, resulting in insufficient investment in civilian industries, slow growth in productivity, and decreasing competitive power of commodities for export. The case is quite different with Japan which enjoys a relatively low proportion of military expenditure. Therefore, the "Research Institute for the Key Issues in Economy" states in its report that "if the financial capabilities of the government are shifted to the military sector in accordance with the plans of the Reagan Administration, it will seriously weaken the capability of the United States in dealing with problems such as unemployment, the contraction of foreign markets, the weakening of its technological superiority, and the renovation of the outdated equipment in factories." It maintains that if these financial resources are used in directly tackling the economic problems of the United States, the U.S. economic strength will be greatly enhanced.

A space anti-satellite laser system would cost \$50 billion; and the comprehensive anti-ballistic missile system would need \$500 billion, with the cost in dealing with the Soviet countermeasures still not included. Last year, some American specialists estimated that if all the costs of the anti-missile system plus other related expenditures (costs used in dealing with bombers and cruise missiles, civil air defense, protecting the allies, and strengthening conventional forces to offset the decrease of the nuclear deterrent forces) were to be met, the current U.S. military spending of more than \$250 billion per year would have to be doubled. (Footnote 20) (Article by American specialist Lodell, carried in "Washington Post," 27 March 1983) The Reagan Administration originally planned to use a total amount of \$1,900 billion for military spending in the years 1985-1989, and even if this figure is roughly feasible, it still constitutes a very heavy burden for the U.S. economy.

With reference to the above-mentioned effects and influences, people can clearly see that the program for setting up the space strategic system is a dangerous one. Its main consequence will be the increase of the danger of a great war and the further threatening of world peace. The rough military balance between the United States and the USSR will become more unstable, and "the first attack" may be realized, which will further strain the U.S.-Soviet relations, and increase the animosity of the two countries. What is more, the development of space weapons is increasing the accuracy of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons as well as the variation and flexibility of war, which may induce the decisionmakers to think that it is feasible to start a limited nuclear war. Some hold that if a great war should break out between the United States and the USSR, it would start with an attack on the opponent's satellites, and when the relations between the two countries become strained, one side may regard the technological breakdown of its satellites as an attack from the enemy and retaliate. An old Chinese saying states: "Military affairs are just like fire. If it is not restrained, it will burn you." This is still a truth in an era of today when man has already entered into the space.

The rapid development of space technology is a brilliant achievement of modern science. It can and should contribute to world peace and human progress. Halting the space arms race between the United States and the USSR has become the universal demand of the people of the whole world. In order to preserve world peace, it is imperative to prohibit the development, testing, production, and deployment of new space weapons and to ultimately destroy all of them. Now, the United States is unwilling to take any positive steps in this respect, and the USSR has not been sincere in making many, sometimes high-sounding, proposals in recent years, pursuing its space supremacy as ever. The one who creates a problem should be the one to solve it. It is hoped that the United States and the USSR can hold negotiations and come to really effective agreements. It is still not too late to rein in at the brink of a precipice before the completion of the all-round anti-ballistic missile system. Such actions also conform to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the United States and the USSR.

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## GENERAL

### UNITED STATES, USSR COMPETE FOR DOMINANCE IN MIDDLE EAST

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/Article by Wan Guang /8001 0342/: "A New Round in U.S.-Soviet Rivalry in the Middle East"/

/Text/ Strategically situated at an international crossroads, the Middle East is endowed with abundant oil resources, the so-called "lifeblood of the world," and is also a major international market for commodities and weapons. Consequently, the region has become one of the focuses of contention between the Soviet Union and the United States in their bid to gain world hegemony. Their rivalry has been going on, in one guise or another, ever since the 1950's, and has come to a head on several occasions. Recently, the two superpowers have been involved in yet another duel.

#### Latest U.S., Soviet Maneuvers

Taking advantage of America's setbacks in Lebanon and the Middle East and its preoccupation with the presidential election at home, the Soviet Union has launched a new offensive in the region. In an attempt to consolidate its present position, regain lost ground and expand its sphere of influence, the Soviets have established contacts with an array of nations and forces of different political persuasions. It has strengthened its ties with Syria, where it is now deploying new weapons. It has indicated its willingness to supply weapons and economic aid to Lebanon's new coalition government, at the same time maintaining relations with all the factions in that country. In addition, it has kept its ties with the various groups inside the Palestine Liberation Organization while resuming the exchange of ambassadors with Egypt. It was visited in close succession by the commander in chief of Jordan's armed forces and the Jordanian Prime Minister, and has declared its plan to provide Amman with needed weapons. In the Gulf region, it has granted Iraq a \$200 million loan but managed to maintain high-level contacts with Iran. It has signed a \$300 million arms agreement with Kuwait and is trying to open up relations with Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states. The Soviet Union has been putting out feelers to Israel, too; Moscow's deputy mayor was in Israel last May, and the two countries' foreign ministers held talks in New York last September. By reviving the Idea of an international conference on the Middle East, with some pro-Arab features thrown in, the Soviet Union hopes to win more support among Arab nations, break up the American monopoly on Middle East negotiations, and expand its influence and power.

The United States has not been inactive in the Middle East even while it is gearing up for its presidential election. In the wake of the marines' withdrawal from Lebanon and the abortive Reagan peace plan, the United States by and large is still operating within the framework of its existing Middle East policy. It has increased its military presence and influence in the Persian Gulf as that region became destabilized by the continuing war between Iran and Iraq. After the Red Sea mine incidents and the bombing of the American embassy in Beirut, it has repeatedly displayed its military prowess in the Red Sea and off the coast of Lebanon. It has strengthened strategic cooperation with Israel, with which it held joint military exercises in the Mediterranean Sea last June. In September Reagan remarked that U.S.-Israeli relations were closer than they had ever been in history. Meanwhile, the United States has been doing its best to maintain its old ties with the Arab world, preserve its influence in Lebanon and keep open the channels of dialogue with Syria. It has reiterated the Reagan peace formula, is considering new peace initiatives and has resumed diplomatic activities in the region. All this presages heightened U.S.-Soviet competition after the U.S. election.

#### Past U.S.-Soviet Confrontations in the Middle East

At the end of World War II, the United States gradually replaced French and British influences in the Middle East. With the collapse of the invasion of Egypt in 1956 by Britain, France and the United States, America declared the "Eisenhower Doctrine" a year later. Aimed at dominating the Middle East, the doctrine only managed to arouse fierce opposition from the Arab people. In 1958, the Iraqi revolution succeeded in overthrowing King Faisal II, effectively crippling the U.S.-backed Baghdad Pact. Soon afterwards, the U.S. Marines landed in Lebanon and America stumbled into yet another debacle. From the mid-1950's on, Soviet influence has been penetrating relentlessly into the Arab world.

In 1967, with American support, Israel launched a war of aggression against the Arabs and occupied large chunks of Arab territory. Defeated by Israel, the Arabs were also experiencing growing difficulties in their relations with both Washington and Tel Aviv. Their need to recover military power to stand up to America and Israel set the stage for increased Soviet infiltration.

As the 1970's rolled around, Soviet hegemonism began to rear its ugly head. Egypt expelled 17,000 Soviet military personnel and abrogated all Soviet-Egyptian treaties. Somalia followed suit. Deprived of some of its key bases in the Middle East, Russian hegemonistic activities in the region suffered a serious blow. America, for its part, continued its support for Israel after Egypt and other Arab nations repelled Israel's aggression in 1973. At the same time, by working hard on peace talks in the area, it has managed to recover some lost ground and expanded its sphere of influence.

From 1978 through 1980, the Soviet Union stepped up its drive towards the south, concluding treaties successively with Ethiopia, Afghanistan, the Democratic Yemen's Republic and Syria, and sent troops to occupy Afghanistan in late 1979. Also undermining American influence there were the successful Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979 and its repercussions throughout the Gulf

region. After coming to power in 1981, the Reagan Administration further beefed up military deployments in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, intensified its political offensives and, in an attempt to undercut and curb Soviet influence, backed Israel in invading Lebanon in 1982. Once again, the situation that has emerged in the Middle East since last January does not favor the United States.

#### U.S. and Soviet Strengths and Weaknesses

How can one account for the ups and downs, twists and turns in U.S.-Soviet competition and their changing offensive-defensive postures? Several factors are involved here.

As rivals in the Middle East, America and Russia each have their own strengths and weaknesses.

With its traditional influence and power in the area, the United States has an edge in terms of military, economic and technological power. It is also the only country that can influence the government of Israel. But the United States has its basic weaknesses, too. Because of its support for Israeli expansionism and its dual approach towards dominating the Middle East--through military force and peace talks, it has aroused anti-American sentiments among the Arab people. By supporting Israel in humiliating the Arabs, it ironically brought about its own loss of influence and power in the Arab world, thereby creating a vacuum which the Russians readily filled, as was amply demonstrated by the developments after the wars in 1967 and 1982. American policies make life difficult for those who look towards Washington for a Middle East solution, forcing them to put distance between themselves and the United States.

As long as the United States fails to correct its basic bias for Israel and rejects any fair and reasonable solution for Palestine and the Middle East, this weakness will continue to be a drawback in its new rivalry with the Soviet Union in the area.

Adjoining the Middle East, the Soviet Union has its own share of power and influence in that region. Flaunting the banner of "aiding the Arab people's struggle" and taking advantage of the differences between the United States and the Arabs and Washington's errors and failures, the Soviet Union has been expanding its sphere of influence. But the Soviets, too, have weaknesses. History shows that it is not sincere in its support for Arab resistance to aggression, but is only exploiting Arab setbacks and difficulties so as to dominate the Arab people. History also shows that in its competition with the United States, there have been occasions in which the Soviet Union sacrificed Arab interests to reach a temporary compromise with the United States, even colluding with the latter to suppress the Arab people's struggle against Israel. So telling was its behavior in the 1967, 1973 and 1982 wars that it was spurned repeatedly by the Arab nations. While the Soviet Union has the capability to supply the Arabas with weapons, it can do little to satisfy their economic and technological needs.

Moscow's new offensive in the Middle East has benefited from past mistakes and incorporates more subtle, flexible and patient methods. Many Arabs, however, have come to realize the Soviets' true intentions through long and painful experiences. Some people who look towards the Soviet Union to counterbalance the United States and Israel still view Moscow with caution.

#### The Arab Factor

An examination of the Soviet-U.S. tug-of-war in the Middle East cannot focus on the waxing and waning of the influences of the two countries alone but must take into account another important factor, the Arab world itself. Fundamentally, the setbacks suffered by the United States and the Soviet Union from the 1950's to the 1980's, including the failure of the "Eisenhower Doctrine" in the 1950's and the string of Soviet defeats in the 1970's, resulted from the vigorous opposition and struggle by the Arab people. Whoever wants to dominate the Arab world or intervene in its internal affairs against its will, be it the Soviet Union or the United States, will inevitably be rebuffed.

A clear tendency has appeared in the Arab world in recent times: the Arabs have been pursuing a more balanced international policy to increase their independence. This tendency has much to do with the present shifting Soviet and U.S. maneuvers in the area. Learning from decades of U.S.-Soviet rivalry and dealing with Washington and Moscow, more and more Arabas now realize that these two superpowers are "neither trustworthy nor dependable" and that the "Arab world can rely only on itself to solve its problems." Despite the fact that some Arab nations still find it necessary, for domestic or foreign reasons, to lean on one or the other of the superpowers, all of them have been trying, to various extents, to keep both Moscow and Washington at arm's length, at the same time maintaining relations with them.

At present, both superpowers are exploiting internal Arab differences and dissensions to intensify their intervention and competition, resulting in endless regional tension and unrest. Arab nations are the first to suffer from the superpowers' scramble for hegemony. Only by working hard to overcome their differences and gradually regaining and strengthening their unity could they begin to limit and check superpower rivalry and achieve peace, stability and prosperity in the Middle East.

12581

CSO: 4005/199



## SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

### SINCERITY OF VIETNAM'S 'NEW PROPOSAL' ON KAMPUCHEA QUESTIONED

Beijing LIAOWANG /OUTLOOK/ in Chinese No 42, 15 Oct 84 p 7

/Article by Wang Yuan /3769 6678/: "Vietnam Defies International Wishes and Continues Kampuchean Occupation"

/Text/ Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told a news conference in Tokyo on 3 October, "A new international conference should be called to solve the Kampuchea issue." His announcement represents a superficial departure from Vietnam's past claims that "the Kampuchea issue basically does not exist" and that "the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible," leading some people to speculate that Vietnam has "softened" its position.

The Kampuchea issue and instability in Southeast Asia arise fundamentally from Vietnam's occupation of that sovereign nation. The key to solving the Kampuchea question, therefore, lies in Vietnam's withdrawal from Kampuchea. By the same token, the litmus test of Vietnam's sincerity is whether or not it really intends to take such a step. However, the latest reports from Vietnam suggest that it is actually increasing its strength in Kampuchea in preparation for a new military offensive in the coming dry season against armed forces opposed to Hanoi. In late September, the general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Le Duan, declared in New Delhi that his country would withdraw from Kampuchea only after peace could be guaranteed in that country. Nguyen Co Thach estimated that the Heng Semrin regime would be "consolidated" in 5 to 10 years' time, during which period Vietnam would "remove most of its troops." In other words, complete military withdrawal by Vietnam is still an extremely remote prospect. Vietnam remains determined to escalate its war of aggression against Kampuchea, propping up with guns and bombs the Heng Semrin puppet regime which has no hope of being consolidated for lack of public support. Its call for an "international conference" was a response to the barrage of difficulties it has been facing in its Kampuchean invasion. In essence, it has not relaxed its expansionist policy.

At the same time, Vietnam has also been playing off one party against another, hoping to fish in troubled waters. Even while Nguyen Co Thach was calling for an international conference to settle the Kampuchea issue, Hanoi has been spreading rumors that Vietnam is "prepared" to begin a "dialogue" with Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, "without, however, the participation of the Khmer Rouge led by Pol Pot." Furthermore, 3 days after Nguyen Co Thach's Tokyo press

conference, a spokesman for Vietnam's Foreign Ministry said in Hanoi that "Vietnam will not enter into a dialogue with Sihanouk or Son Sann." Such double-dealing is precisely the perfect footnote to Vietnam's "sincerity" in solving the Kampuchea issue.

Before visiting Japan, Nguyen Co Thach told Japanese reporters that Vietnam would agree to "mediation by a third nation," claiming that it "would welcome Japanese mediation if Japan is a neutral country." However, after Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe made clear his country's position during talks with Nguyen Co Thach, namely, that Japan demands military withdrawal by Vietnam and national self-determination for Kampuchea, Bguyen Co Thach publicly turned hostile later the same day, saying that "as long as Japan supports the policy of China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, it remains disqualified" from taking part in the proposed international conference. Thus, Vietnam's real intentions were exposed.

In an attempt to divide international forces opposed to its actions in Kampuchea, Vietnam professed an interest in "mediation" and tried to induce Japan to support its position on Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach further said, "We have no illusions about the United Nations. The UN cannot adapt to changing international circumstances." This fully demonstrates that by calling for a so-called new international conference on Kampuchea when the UN General Assembly is about to discuss the Kampuchea question again, Vietnam is only vainly trying to repudiate all Kampuchea resolutions passed by successive sessions of the General Assembly and continues its confrontation with the international community.

12581

CSO: 4005/199

## WESTERN EUROPE

### DPA REPORTS ON PREMIER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD061452 Hamburg DPA in German 2222 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (DPA)--Just 2 days before the federal chancellor's visit to China, the Beijing leadership stressed agreement with Bonn on many international issues and the desire for closer economic cooperation between the two countries. Premier Zhao Ziyang told German journalists in Beijing today that he wants a thorough exchange of views with Kohl. There is broad scope for economic cooperation, among others, in the extraction of raw materials. The planned joint production with Volkswagen of the "Santana" car in Shanghai is to be a model for other German-Chinese projects. Referring to competing offers from other Western countries, the premier called on German industry to reconsider their prices and to be prepared for a transfer of technology.

Asked about German reunification, Premier Zhao, who gave the press conference in the usually inaccessible government district of Zhongnanhai, said Beijing has always shown understanding and sympathy for the Germans' desire for national unity. However, reunification is a question for the future and should be solved through consultations between the two German governments. The Chinese Government chief stressed that both the FRG and the GDR are "befriended states" with China. Observers assess this statement as an expression of the improvements which have come about in relations between East Berlin and Beijing over the past few months.

Zhao announced that China and the Soviet Union will continue their dialogue on normalization of relations at the end of October in Beijing. The talks so far have brought no substantial progress. Beijing calls above all on the Soviet Union to halt the military threat to China's security. In the current negotiations China does not want to raise any territorial claims with regard to the Soviet Union.

Referring to disarmament questions, Zhao appealed to the superpowers to resume their negotiations and to reach an agreement on the stationing of missiles. However, this agreement must not be to the detriment of other countries, Zhao stressed, hinting at a possible transfer of Soviet missiles from Europe to Asia.

CSO: 4620/14

WESTERN EUROPE

ZHAO HOSTS BANQUET FOR KOHL, DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

LD081446 Hamburg DPA in German 1411 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (DPA)--The Chinese leadership said it was "the need of the moment" for the United States and Soviet Union to be urged to resume their disarmament negotiations. Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang said in Beijing today at a banquet for Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl that both superpowers should stop the deployment of new nuclear weapons worldwide, to resume negotiations, and agree on a substantial reduction of their nuclear arms potential. China, the premier added, pursued an independent foreign policy and fought "any hegemonism." In the present Chinese view, not only Moscow but also Washington is pursuing a hegemonistic policy.

In his toast, Zhao did not raise the question of German reunification. He merely said that China was for an improvement of relations between Eastern and Western Europe. Last Friday, Zhao Ziyang said in Beijing in reply to questions from German journalists that German unity was a question for the future and should be achieved by the two German states through consultations. The Federal Republic and the GDR are both "states friendly with China." Observers have assessed this remark as an expression of the improved relations between Beijing and East Berlin.

CSO: 4620/14

WESTERN EUROPE

DPA REPORTS KOHL-LI TALKS IN BEIJING

LD090745 Hamburg DPA in German 0700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Chinese President Li Xiannian have stressed their interest in intensifying cooperation between the FRG and China. According to the German side, during a 1-hour exchange of views in the Great Hall of the People, Kohl said today that the Germans wanted, above all, to expand economic relations. Bonn delegation circles said in this respect that the contacts established so far by the representatives of German industry who traveled to Beijing with Kohl had assessed favorably. Kohl and Juergen Warnke, minister of economic cooperation, yesterday announced cooperation on a financial basis, which according to government spokesman Peter Boenisch, entails capital aid amounting initially to DM 50 million.

In his talks with the chancellor, President Li stressed that China would continue to open up to the outside world. This is a long-term decision favoring the people. Premier Zhao Ziyang said in a similar vein at a banquet: "Reviving the economy from the inside and opening up the country to the outside world is a policy planned for the long-term which our government will incessantly pursue."

Kohl and Li underlined the need for disarmament and arms control. Both men also spoke in support of a withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

CSO: 4620/14

WESTERN EUROPE

GERMAN-CHINESE STUDENTS WEEK HELD IN FRG

OW101112 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0830 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--A "German-Chinese University Students Friendship Week," sponsored by the (Friedrich Norman) Foundation and the Students Club of Bochum University of West Germany, concluded today in Gummersbach.

Multifarious and colorful activities were carried out during the friendship week, such as report meetings, special-topic symposiums, literary recital meetings, film shows, and concerts. At the special invitation of the organizer of this friendship week, young Chinese writer Li Xinwu came to Gummersbach to give a briefing on his works and his style of writing. His briefing was well received by both Chinese and German university students.

In an interview with the reporter, (Barndeshus), chairman of the Students Club of Bochum University, said that this was the first German-Chinese university students friendship week ever held. The purpose of this activity, he said, was to promote mutual understanding between Chinese and German university students, help them learn from each other, and enhance their friendship.

The "German-Chinese University Students Friendship Week" started on 2 December. An Zhiyuan, Chinese ambassador to West Germany, and (Jalus), (?state affairs secretary of the council under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry) [liang shi he nong lin bu yi hui guo wu mi shu 9037 7380 0735 6593 2651 6752 0948 0523 4434 2579] of the Federal Republic of Germany, attended the opening ceremony.

CSO: 4005/253

EASTERN EUROPE

CEAUSESCU GREETES PRC PRESIDENT LI XIANNIAN

AU042132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC President: On the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, it gives me particular pleasure to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government, and on my own behalf, cordial comradely greetings and best wishes to you and to the entire PRC party and state leadership.

An expression of the joint aspirations and wish to strengthen the traditional relations of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the revolutionary and democratic forces in the two countries, the establishment of diplomatic relations, right after the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, was a movement of decisive importance in the strengthening and further development of friendship and collaboration between our countries, parties and peoples.

Our party and state are highly appreciative of the fine relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China which, on the lasting basis of the principles of full equality of rights, unswerving observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance, have followed--along these 35 years--a steadily ascending course on the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other planes, in the mutual interest, in the interest of socialist construction in our countries, of the fight for social progress, independence, collaboration and peace in the world.

I wish to stress with great satisfaction the particular importance of the summit visits and meetings--held either in Bucharest or in Beijing--of the talks conducted and understandings reached on those occasions which gave new and powerful impact to the brotherly productive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. I find it pleasant to underscore in this context the particular significance of the talks conducted during your visit to Romania which once again highlighted--through the conclusions reached--the joint wish of our countries and parties to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation both bilaterally and in the international arena, in the

fight for constructively settling the major and complex issues facing contemporary mankind.

I avail myself of this opportunity to once again express the unflinching resolve of our party and state leadership, of the Romanian people to further work, in all firmness, for the Romanian-Chinese relations, of the general cause of socialism, of the policy of independence, collaboration and peace.

Dear Comrade Li Xiannian: I want to convey to you and the other comrades of the PRC party and state leadership most sincere wishes for good health and happiness, and wishes for increasingly greater successes in your overall activity, for the progress and prosperity of the great friendly Chinese people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of Romania

CSO: 4000/052



## EASTERN EUROPE

### BRIEFS

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH--GDR Foreign Minister Fischer gave a luncheon in Berlin on 13 December marking the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, the Soviet Union, Korea, Romania, and seven other countries. Speaking at the banquet, Fischer stressed the important significance of these countries' recognition and setting up of diplomatic relations with GDR 35 years ago. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 15 Dec 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/257

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### BRIEFS

UGANDA DELEGATION--Hu Lijiao, member of the CPC Central Committee and second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, hosted a banquet at the Guoji Hotel on the evening of 2 October for a Uganda People's Congress delegation led by General Secretary Luwizira Kirunda to welcome its visit to Shanghai. The two sides held cordial talks and expressed their common wish for constant development of friendly relations between the parties and peoples of China and Uganda. Huang Ju, member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee, and (Chen Xian), deputy secretary general of the Municipal Economic Commission, attended the banquet. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Oct 84]

CSO: 4005/241

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### FAMILY PLANNING SUCCESS DESCRIBED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 18, 25 Sep 84 pp 23-26

[Article: "Population Control Is on the Right Track Under Planning"]

[Text] Our state, being a populous nation and after years of hard work, has achieved tremendous, universally acknowledged success in the work of family planning. In 1983, Ren Qianxin [0117 6929 0207], the previous chairman of our national family planning committee, won the award on population from the United Nations. In August this year, at the conference on international population organized by the United Nations at Mexico City, China was highly praised by many representatives from other nations as the world's model in the planned control of population growth.

#### A Dashing Horse Can Be Driven by Reins

Since the founding of New China, population development has experienced two important transitions: first, there was a change in the rate of population growth from a slow rate, which had lasted for a long time in Old China, to a rapid one. Second, there was a change in the rate of growth from an unchecked, excessive rate to a planned one.

In Old China, the masses lived in dire poverty. The number of births was large and so was the number of deaths; therefore, the natural population growth rate was very low. In the 109 years from 1840 to 1949, the total increase in population nationwide was 130 million; the average annual increase in the population was over 1.2 million; and the natural growth rate averaged 2.6 per 1,000 per year.

From the 1950's to the 1960's, due to economic development and improvements in the people's livelihood and medical conditions, the number of births was large (the birth rate, on the whole, remained at the level of that of Old China, which was over 30 per 1,000) and the number of deaths was small (the death rate gradually dropped from 25 per 1,000 before liberation to around 7 per 1,000. In addition, for a long time, no measures had been taken to control the population; therefore, the population grew rapidly. Compared with the previous 109 years in Old China, the population growth rate was 10 times or over 10 times that of Old China. By the end of 1949, the total population of our continent was 541 million;

by the end of 1970, it had increased to 820 million. The net population growth within 21 years was 280 million. Under such circumstances, our present population is characterized by a large base, a young age composition and rapid population growth. In addition 80 percent of our population is rural, and 90 percent of the population is concentrated in the south-eastern part of China, which takes up 50 percent of the nation's land mass. All these characteristics indicate the urge to control excessive population growth.

Since the 1970's, the development of our nation's population has ended the state of anarchy and has entered another stage, during which population growth is controlled in a planned way and the following achievements have been made:

- The birth rate, death rate and natural growth rate have dropped considerably. From 1970 to 1983, the birth rate dropped from 33.59 per 1,000 to 18.62 per 1,000. The natural growth rate dropped from 25.95 per 1,000 to 11.54 per 1,000. The death rate reached 20 per 1,000 in 1949, but since the 1970's, it has stayed at around 7 per 1,000. The character of our nation's population reproduction has gradually evolved toward a low birth rate, a low death rate and low natural growth.
- The female fertility rate dropped remarkably. According to the survey on the fertility rate based on random samples drawn from 1 of every 1,000 persons of the nation's total population in 1982, the female total fertility rate of our nation was 5.81 in the 1950's, 5.68 in the 1960's, 4.01 in the 1970's and 2.48 in 1982.
- Most of the married couples, pending their fertility-age period, have consciously adopted contraceptive measures. The average age of females at their first marriage rose from 19 in the 1950's to over 22 in recent years.
- The quality of the population has been further improved, and relatively remarkable progress in eugenics and good nurture has been achieved. In recent years, our nation has successively popularized new methods in the delivery of newborn babies. Prenatal and postnatal health care and services in eugenics and good nurture have been launched, insuring the health of females during their maternity and the health of infants. In 1982, the new method of delivering babies was used in 92.7 percent of the nation's urban and rural areas. In 1981, the infant mortality rate dropped to 34.68 per 1,000. The health condition of the vast number of females and children was further improved. The life expectancy of the population averaged age 68.

#### Level Road Opens up at the End of Rugged Terrain

In the area of population, our nation has experienced a long journey from not having any knowledge about population to having it and from the simple stress on "a larger population being better for work" to

the decision to implement family planning as an article of fundamental state policy. If the tortuous past is likened to a small rugged path, then today, we have been stepping forward on a level road.

In the 1950's, Ma Yinchu [7456 1377 0443]---a well-known economist---and other scholars, after having conducted studies and research aimed at the excessively large and rapid population growth during the initial period after the founding of the nation, published articles and books setting forth the needs for birth control and population control. However, due to the dominant role played by the "leftist" trend of thought on the issue of population at that time, all these correct suggestions that coped with the propositions of the party were criticized, thus leading to continual, pernicious population expansion.

Since that time and more than a decade later, effective measures for the promotion of family planning have been eventually adopted throughout the nation. Since 1970, as a result of Comrade Mao Zedong's advocacy and Comrade Zhou Enlai's efforts in overcoming the obstacles, an abundant amount of work had been done, laying a certain foundation for our nation's work in family planning. Family planning guidance groups were established by the State Council and by all provinces and cities. In the department of health, the office of family planning was set up. Afterwards, all levels under the level of the province also set up the offices of family planning or assigned responsibilities to the working staff of family planning. Since 1973, the development of population has been listed in the planning of the national economy. Late marriage, late childbearing and the overall demand that a married couple should "at best have one child and at the most have two children" have been advocated. The introduction, development and production of contraceptive pills and devices have begun, and there are free supplies of contraceptive pills and devices to married couples pending their fertility-age period. Some work in the development of ideology and the experiences of adopting combined contraceptive methods have been grasped. In the 1970's, as a result of planning, the number of births in the whole nation decreased by 56 million, which was equivalent to the total population of Guangdong Province.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our nation's work of family planning, from theory to practice, has entered a new stage. The party and the state have adopted some important measures, emphasizing the leadership of the work of family planning and employing formal laws such as the Constitution, etc., to ensure that this area of work proceed smoothly. In addition, the guideline on "Ways of Family Planning" is being drafted.

On 25 September 1980, the specialized department of the Central Committee of the CPC, based on the problem of controlling our nation's population growth, issued an open letter to all the members of the Communist Party and the CYL.

On 1 September 1982, Comrade Hu Yaobang, in the 12th Party Congress Report, solemnly declared, "The implementation of family planning is an item of our nation's fundamental state policy." He also put forward the objective of struggle, which aimed at striving to limit our nation's population to 1.2 billion by the end of this century.

On 4 December 1982, the 25th stipulation of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China," passed at the 5th Convergence of the People's Congress, stated that "the state promotes family planning so that the growth of population will cope with economic and social developments."

From the open letter of the Central Committee to the new Constitution, it has been fully indicated that the party and the state regard the work of family planning as highly important, and it has fully stated the extreme importance of population: it plays a significant role in the major issues of our nation's progress in modernization and the nation's rise and decline.

In recent years, under the care and direct instructions of the party Central Committee, our nation's policy for family planning is being steadily perfected, and the work is being carried out more and more meticulously. At the beginning of this year, specialized studies on the work of family planning were conducted again by the bureau of the party Central Committee Secretary. Based on our nation's characteristics such as its vast territory and the big differences among the situations of all localities, it has been emphasized that the policy for family planning should be established on the basis of doing things with fairness and rationality and with the enthusiastic support of the masses and be simple enough for the cadres to carry out their duty; it has also been emphasized that close attention should be paid to the work of family planning. It is necessary to accomplish the duty, and attention has to be paid to the working methods as well.

The advocacy of one child for each married couple is a strategic measure of our nation, under specified historical conditions, in the solution of the population problem. During implementation, based on economic and cultural conditions and the situation of the population structure of various prefectures, we have to start from the reality, to suit measures to the local people and conditions and to practice categorical guidance. To bear one child and to arrange to conceive a second child under planning are advocated. Conception of a second child without planning and multiple fertility are strictly forbidden. Concerning the overall demand, it is looser in the rural areas than in the urban areas and it is more relaxed with the minority nationalities than with the Han nationality. Henceforward, our fertility policy will be more rational.

#### Late Marriage, Less Fertility and the Eradication of Old Customs

In order to practice family planning and to uphold late marriage, late childbearing, less fertility and eugenics, feudal ideas such as the belief

that more sons will bring more happiness, men are superior to women, a family line should be continued successively, etc., should be changed. It is a profound transformation of ideology and is a significant component of the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization.

After years of engaging in publicity work and practicing family planning, the slogan "it is good to carry out family planning" has become a firm belief among most of the people. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of people who want to have more children. In 1983, among all the married couples near their fertility-age period, 124 million couples adopted a variety of contraceptive measures. Quite a number of stories concerning the practice of family planning have been continually on the lips of the local inhabitants of all localities. Xu Shiren [1776 0013 0088], at the age of almost 70, was an old man living in Xujiashai Village of Mianchi County (Chengguanzhen) of Henan Province. In order to encourage his sons and daughters-in-law to practice family planning, he had set up "an award for the family's family planning." This incident reflects in a lively way the profound changes in the attitude toward fertility on the part of an ordinary farmer.

The implementation of family planning must rely on the consciousness and the willingness of the masses. Therefore, it is necessary to uphold penetrating and meticulous ideological work and to prevent a resort to compulsion and commandism by means of any formality. Many localities, in laughing, comparing and assessing the "civilized villages and small towns" and activities such as "the civilized units," "the five good families," etc., have treated the implementation of family planning as part of the significant content of the socialist spiritual civilization during the promotion of publicity work so that the masses would consciously be freed from the bondage laid down by the old concepts of fertility. Of the tasks to be carried out by the family planning workers at the grassroots units, the activity of the "three types of services" rendered at houses has been launched: these services are the rendering of propaganda service at houses, the rendering of medications and devices at houses and the rendering of health service at houses. They help to cure those married couples suffering from sterility and dedicate great efforts to local welfare activities such as day care, welfare for the aged, etc., so that the development of the work of family planning will be facilitated.

The great results achieved by the work of family planning are very encouraging. However, the future assignment will be even more difficult: first, we are facing a period which reaches the peak of fertility that has lasted for over a decade; second, at present, the multiple-conception rate remains very high; and, third, there are quite a number of realistic problems and policy and ideological problems that await solutions. Thus, henceforward, the work in this area, at any rate, should not be slackened, and close attention should be continually paid.

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CSO: 4005/172

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PARTY SECRETARY ON ENTERPRISE REFORM

Shanghai SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 9, 15 Sep 84 p 12

[Article by Gong Bingang [7895 4426 0474], CPC committee secretary of Shanghai Alloy Plant: "Enterprise CPC Committee Should First Grasp Well 10 Kinds of Work"]

[Text] (1) We should grasp well the work of heightening the awareness by the CPC committee of the guidance and the policies of economic reform. In order to make other people understand, we should make ourselves understand first. We should be determined to reform and take the lead in carrying out reform work.

(2) The CPC committee secretary should stand together with the plant chief at the front line of reform in studying and formulating reform measures and in mobilizing all employees to carry them out. He should not retreat to the second line with the attitude of the second person in command who is willing to be in a "supporting role" to shout "guarantee" behind the plant chief.

(3) He should fully recognize the difficulty and complexity of reform. He should not only defend against "leftists" but should also defend against "rightists." Main attention should be paid to the "leftists." The work on ideology should be done first in order to assure the healthy and speedy development of reform along the path of the party's guidance and policies.

(4) Political ideology indoctrination work should be worked into the process of reform. While relaxing the restrictions on enterprise, political ideology indoctrination work must not be relaxed. We should continuously educate the employees with the guidance and the policies of the party, with the good people and good deeds in the course of reform and with the achievements of reform in order to eliminate ideological obstacles during the course of reform.

(5) We should grasp well the education of party members and integrate the study of party rectification with economic reform. The attitude toward reform is a standard for assessing the strength of a party member's party spirit and is also a requirement for assessing a party member if he coincides politically with the Party Central. In this way, the exemplary, bridging and backbone functions of the party members may be brought into play.



(6) We should do a good job in cultivation and development work among the positive elements of reform.

(7) The CPC committee secretary, in the course of reform, should be bold in exploring the new paths of political ideology indoctrination work and break away from the cliché of "preaching sermons" in order to propel economic reform with self-reform.

(8) During the course of reform, the CPC committee secretary should take the initiative of giving up "authority" in the work of production management and administration supervision in order to give the plant chief full authority in making the decisions. The CPC committee secretary may make suggestions but should not intervene in the plant chief's routine command work.

(9) We should bring forth the functions of mass organizations such as the labor unions and the youth corps committees in reform in order to make all understand that the employees are not only the masters of the plant but also the masters of the country and of enterprise reform. The participation of enterprise management is a characteristic of our country's socialist enterprise. We should encourage all to support and participate in the reform.

(10) We should solve well certain problems of immediate concern to the employees and certain problems appearing during the course of reform. We should educate the employees to handle well the interests of the state, the group and the individual and should let the employees receive substantial gains during the course of reform.

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CSO: 4005/168

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### OBSTACLES TO REFORM DESCRIBED

Shanghai SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 9, 15 Sep 84 pp 7, 8

[Article by Zhu Fu'en [4376 4995 1869], Song Chengjie [1345 2052 2638] and Gong Shudon [7256 2579 2639]: "one of the Obstacles to Reform--Analysis of the Force of Habit"]

[Text] The "leftist" influence and the force of old habits are the two obstacles to reform. This article attempts to analyze the force of old habits.

Habit is the reflection of social life in the social consciousness of individuals, groups, classes and castes. It may become a social psychology, "social phenomenon or a source of social strength, which is usually called the force of habit. The force of habit has a tremendous reaction on social material life. The nature of the reaction is determined by the nature of the force of habit. For example, feudal superstition, men's superiority over women, following the beaten path and opposition to adventure all represent the force of old habits impeding the social development of the human race. On the other hand, respect for the old and love for the young, respect for teachers and love for students and mutual assistance are good Chinese habits formed over a long period of time that help social progress. Today, a philosophical analysis of the force of habit in socialist society is beneficial to promoting our reform.

Our Chinese race has a civilization of more than 5,000 years and has produced many good customs and habits which are still practiced today. However, our race also has many drawbacks, and the existence of old habits has made China much more backward than other races in the world and has given Chinese Society great inertia. This is decided by China's special characteristics and the situation of our backward material livelihood. China is different from European countries and the U.S. in that its feudal period lasted especially long and had especially profound effects; we had only the state-manipulated capitalism of feudal compradors and stepped into socialism from the base of semicolonialism and semifeudalism without going through a period of developed capitalism. After the founding of the People's Republic, we committed the "leftist" error in guiding thought; we exaggerated the influence of the capitalist thought, and neglected the criticism of feudalistic thought, thus

resulting in letting those originally backward matters pass themselves as socialist and consolidate in some of our systems. In an objective way this helped to enhance the force of old habits.

For a few thousand years, feudal thought has been deeply rooted and has produced on the base of small production the obsolete Chinese philosophical system as the main current of Han civilization with Confucianism as its backbone, together with Buddhism and Taoism. Therefore, old habits are profoundly stamped with feudal thought, which is more backward and more serious than the force of habits of the developed Western capitalist nations. During the penetrating development of socialism, especially during the current reform, it has become an obstacle in reform and a keen contradiction was formed. It is manifested in the following aspects:

1. The Chinese doctrine of the mean that opposes becoming conspicuous belongs to the Confucian school. "Zhong" means no deviation [centrality-ed] and "Yong" means no change forever. Balance has become a habit that still dominates many people's thoughts and behavior. The doctrine of the mean has seriously restricted the people's words and deeds and has implanted in the psychology and the spirit of the people some backward warnings: "It is undesirable for a person to be known, and for a pig to be fat," "The rafter that sticks out gets rotten first," "The bird that heads out first gets the gunshot" and "A big tree catches the wind." Once a person becomes conspicuous, he is deemed to be on a dangerous path and a heretic producing fear and jealousy,

Jealousy is a common psychology formed in a society of private ownership. In the Western European capitalist countries, jealousy belongs to the "competitive type" meaning one desires to supercede the stronger. What is formed on the basis of our country's doctrine of the mean is the jealousy that belongs to the "attack type," meaning to attack, satirize and spread harmful rumors to make the stronger person's name stink. People starting from the doctrine of the mean and jealousy often relentlessly criticize and curse the current reform and the positive reformers of being heretics, pouring discouraging cold water on their heads and spreading unfavorable gossip in creating various obstacles for the reform. To reform, we must break and eliminate the old habit of the doctrine of the mean and jealousy. Chen Tingyuan [7115 1656 0337] of Anhui Province, Wang Zepu [3769 3419 2528] of the Anshan Steel Mill, Bu Xinsheng [2975 9515 3932] of the Zhejiang Province and Huo Jianping [7202 1696 5493] of Shanghai all succeeded through their ability to resist the pressure and to break the force of old habits.

2. Adhering to old ways, cherishing the obsolete, preserving the outworn and not being positive in pushing ahead are also obstacle to reform. Adherence to old ways is the social consciousness and social psychology formed on the basis of small production. Small-scale production, due to the low level of its productive force, smallness of production scale, the natural economy of only one household and the self-sufficient but unstable life style, naturally produces this kind of social psychology which is content with keeping the old ways and afraid to advance and take risks. The production style and the life style of small production in Chinese society have for thousands of years formed this kind of social psychology and social consciousness.

After liberation, our country carried out the socialist reform of agriculture and handicrafts, terminated the agricultural economy of private ownership and established a socialist cooperative economy, yet the old force of habit formed on the basis of small production has not yet been uprooted. The path of the Chinese revolution has been to surround the cities from the villages, and thus many cadres came from the ranks of the peasants. They are apt to bring along to the party and the revolutionary contingent the small producer's old habits, some of which are manifested in certain substantial systems and objectively enhance this kind of old habits. In the late 1950's, we committed the "leftist" error in mistreating intellectuals and knowledge, and our paying attention to experience and qualifications and our ignoring knowledge have enhanced to a certain extent the habit of maintaining old customs and adhering to old ways. This old habit has now evolved into a situation of not daring to take action without precedence and authorization. The spirit of opening up new paths is absent. On the new policies initiated by the Central Committee they hesitate, fear and dare not comply.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, we have had the system of "eating from the common big pot" and the "unbreakable rice bowl" and for cadres "the unbreakable chair." This system has for decades become an established practice and is considered a manifestation of socialist superiority. In fact, these three things impede bringing in to play the superiority of socialism and are inimical to the citizens and the country. Some people hold fast to the old practice of the three unbreakables, become very dissatisfied with reform and unable to turn their mentality around and even suspect reform as "taking the capitalist road." This kind of consciousness has become the obstacle of reform.

3. The moral training of shutting oneself in to ponder over past errors by ignoring practice and results is also an obstacle to reform. For thousands of years, Chinese feudal society has paid attention to the teaching of Confucius and Mencius, practicing balanced behavior and the cultivation of moral character and has adored empty discussion and no practice. Most of the people in history who were determined to reform met a bad fate. Reformers like Shang Yang, Wu Qi, Wang Anshi and Tan Sitong succeeded in propelling social development with the emperor's blessing, yet met the opposition of the surrounding people in power and finally bad luck. On the contrary, those who did nothing substantial were proficient in gossip and reckless in making criticisms and accusations, gained no merit and committed no errors met smooth prosperity and continuously won promotions.

After the founding of the People's Republic, our carrying out of the lifelong job in our cadre system has extended the life of old habits that bear a feudal tinge. It is manifested in the irresponsibility of some leaders in taking time to do endless "research," in delaying, in shifting responsibility onto others, in arguing back and forth and in doing nothing substantial so that some matters are still pending after 8 or 10 years. Some people drink tea and read newspapers during office hours and do nothing substantial. When a reformer breaks these old habits and old regulations to do something substantial and pays attention to their social effects, those people who do

nothing the whole day will try to find fault with nothing and mount attacks and smears on the most trivial matters until the reformer's downfall. This has resulted in the ridiculous situation of "the more one does, the more mistakes he makes; the less one does, the fewer mistakes he makes; if he does nothing, he makes no mistake," thus creating the mentality of not daring to take risks and smoothly holding one's government job.

A person doing substantial work cannot, after all, be perfect. Even if his accomplishments are tremendous, problems and shortcomings are inevitable. While the present reform is difficult and complicated, shortcomings and deficiencies are more likely to happen. Those people doing no substantial work grab the shortcomings and deficiencies to mount attacks and confuse right with wrong, thus making those people who are bold in practice and who perform substantial work the subjects of controversy. While the organization and personnel components dare not hire people of controversy, those who have no merit nor make mistakes hold their authority and keep on getting promotions. This is not uncommon in practical life.

4. The mentality of being anti-foreign, closing the country and adoring and fawning over foreign things also impedes reform. The Chinese feudal ruling class for a long time blindly practiced parochial arrogance by closing China to international intercourse and rejecting foreign ideas, technology and values, alienated China from the rest of the world and looked at advanced ideas and technology from foreign nations as if they are fierce floods and savage beasts. This mentality made our country miss the opportunities of the technical revolution. For instance, during the world's first technical reform, Japan undertook the Restoration that successfully made use of this opportunity to enhance Japan's national strength. At that time, our country also carried out the Wu Xu political reform, which lasted 100 days and was then suppressed by Empress Ci Xi's gang of conservatives. We missed the opportunity, and China closed her doors tighter to foreigners.

This abnormal mentality of closing the country was profoundly criticized by Lu Xun, who pointed out: "For going forward or not going backward, we should constantly invent new ideas and at least acquire ideas from foreign countries. If one wants to think things over and be careful and garrulous, not wanting to contradict the instructions of ancestors nor wanting to be foreigner-like and fearing constantly as if he were standing on thin ice, he can do nothing good while he does not even have the time to quiver." (last article of Qie Jie Ting "Miscellaneous Articles, 'Thoughts of Zhang Taiyan'") Closing the doors to foreign nations and refusing to accept new things were important reasons for the prolonged duration of Chinese feudalism and China's weakness. In fact, the tighter the doors were closed, the weaker China became, and the weaker China became, the more difficult it was to close the doors. Therefore, foreign aggressors invaded us in succession, and those who were frail and weak could only be at other people's mercy, allowed themselves to be tramped upon and produced the servile psychology of adoring and fawning over foreigners. After the founding of the People's Republic, we established friendly relations with the Soviet Union, introduced into China technology and capital and achieved big accomplishments in construction. Later came the situation of closing China's doors to foreigners and of cherishing an illusion of doing construction in isolation, and we suffered a lot.

Since the 11th CPC Central Committee's Third Plenary Session, our party has adopted the open-door policy of opening our long-closed doors by letting the people see the outside world. Things foreign have had a tremendous impact on the psychology of closing our doors. Yet these people are unwilling to abandon the force of old habits. Besides, there are also people who harbor the adoring foreign psychology that everything from foreign countries is good. Presently we still have many leaders including some responsible cadres in certain economic work who are basically not very interested in the most up-to-date scientific knowledge, while others consider themselves experts, looking down on the new things in the world. Some even consider the new human creations as heresies and sugar-coated bombs. At present, many comrades react numbly to the world's newest advanced technology and the most recent scientific and technological activities and do not possess zeal in making inquiries and in following up every year, every month and every 10 days. While the wind of reform blows and the reform measures upset their long-formed and accustomed steady rhythm of life, their suspicion and dissatisfaction will be aroused. A small number of people who take reform as violating their already acquired interests and breaking their "unbreakable rice bowl," "big common rice pot" or "unbreakable chair" may possibly, because of non-comprehension, stand unconsciously on the side opposite the reform current.

The old force of habit must be replaced by the new ideas and new habits produced on today's social foundation in order to make new ideas, new thoughts and new habits match the great reform practice and to propel the reform's profound development. (Author's note: thanks to Asst Prof Wen Yuankai [3306 0337 0418] for some of his views that this article has incorporated,)

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### REFORM, PHILOSOPHY DISCUSSED

Beijing XUESI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 10, 15 Oct 84  
pp 9, 11

[Article by Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678]: "Reform is Also a Philosophical Revolution"]

[Text] A great social change such as our reform must cause a deep-going change in the philosophical outlook of the people. When the historical process of a country enters into the period of socialist construction, even though the class struggle does not die out immediately, the characteristics and forms of the contradictions and the struggle in a society undergo changes; the main aspect of the contradictions in a society changes from class struggle to struggle between progressivism and conservatism. This struggle exists both under the domination of the exploiting class and in the fight for the victory of the socialist revolution and under the dictatorship of proletariat--in the transition period from capitalism to socialism--and in the fight to develop and strengthen socialism and to overcome declining capitalism. However, this kind of contradiction occupies a subordinate position. In the period of socialist construction the situation is different. This truth has been expounded upon in a large number of Marxist works. Seeing that in the past the statement about this kind of contradiction and struggle was always expounded in a general way or in connection with diverse subjects--that of course was correct--here I would like to discuss specifically the struggle between progressivism and conservatism in terms of reform in the period of socialist construction. This is because our country is now in the period of reform, and the struggle between progressivism and conservatism is most obvious and the reform itself is an area of this struggle.

The contradiction between progressivism and conservatism mainly refers to the contradiction in the ideology of individuals. The progressive individuals are following the inexorable trend of the development of history by clearly realizing the necessity of standing ahead of our era, being brave in abandoning historically outdated ideas, developing new emerging things, becoming the motive forces of the development of history and standing on the progressive side of the contradiction. Since this kind of contradiction is a question of understanding, and a stand on either side can be changed as a

consequence of new understanding. This is something different from the class struggle, in which the positions of different classes are firm in the struggle and only specific persons can leave their class and change their stands.

Of course, one may take either a progressive or a conservative position in the contradiction because of his individual self-interest. However, this reason is weak and the main factor is, at last, his understanding.

The difference of understanding depends on the difference of the knowledge of the society and its developing processes. In other words, this difference is something concrete, which relates to the economy, politics and other aspects of social life and also to the evaluation and analysis of history and reality. Obviously, such big problems are not related to our everyday activities, and people look at these problems from the standpoint of their world outlook and ideology. So they necessarily involve philosophical themes. And since the reform is a deep social change, this change brings about serious ideological questions.

Reform in the period of socialist construction seems to cause a philosophical revolution in the same period.

To make an overall exposition of this question is still premature because the idea of reform was put forward only 4 years and a few months ago at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. This period is only a twinkling in the history of mankind, but I can give some examples showing the relationship between reform and philosophical problems.

In my opinion, the philosophical problem of Marxist philosophy being faced in China today could be the need for a completion of dialectic materialism. Concerning historical events which took place in the period of socialist construction in our country, and concerning the situation of the philosophical outlook of current Marxist society, the incomplete materialist viewpoint and the incomplete dialectical ideology have created obvious problems which hinder our cause. I imagine you comrades can find a great number of examples. In my speech given in Fuzhou in the spring of 1983, I tried to express another philosophical viewpoint, which our Marxists should have, and that is "a complete dialectic combined with a complete materialism and a complete materialism combined with a complete dialectic." I consider it totally necessary to emphasize this philosophical point of view in the reform program.

To give an example.

Our basic duty in the reform of the socialist economic system is to choose a form of socialist ownership which should be developed to its maximum potential. What criteria and what principles must we follow when we are choosing this form? A thoroughgoing materialism and dialectic require us to uphold the monism of historical materialism; in other words, it requires us to uphold the form of socialist ownership we have chosen to be most suitable with the situation of the current productive forces (concerning



their level of development, their characteristics, etc.) and to be most favorable for developing the productive forces in society. Comrade Deng Xiaoping in an interview given to the Japanese committee members of the Association of Sino-Japanese Non-government Personalities held in 1984 said: "The basic task of the socialist period is to develop the social productive forces." This opinion is a quite clear expression of the fundamental basis of the above-mentioned stand of historical materialism. In the history and present reality of our country there were many wrong ideas which mixed other subjects with the fundamental stand of historical materialism and even put other things above the development of social productive forces. For instance, for a long time we considered the "large size of the community" and the "high degree of public ownership" as the criteria for our chosen form of developing socialist ownership. We made the "large size of the community" and the "high degree of public ownership" as something more important than the development of the productive forces. This is an example of an "incomplete materialism and dialectic."

Similar ideas have also taken place in the management system of the national economy in the socialist countries. This situation appeared in management theory, in the theory of the formation of prices, in socialist investments and in the theory of currency. All these refer to theoretical questions of political economy. Because these are complicated subjects, I will not go further into them.

State capitalism in the period of socialist construction is one of the most important problems in dealing with non-socialist economic factors in our country at the present time. Although it is not included in the reform of a socialist economic system, it is related. Through an analysis of this problem we can see both the correct application of Marxist philosophy and how the Marxist revolutionary dialectic became mysterious for certain people.

Lenin wrote and spoke on many aspects of state capitalism under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a transition period. Among them there is a philosophical idea to which I think we must pay special attention. He criticized the Mensheviks (they had a rightist political viewpoint) and also criticized "left" communists (their name indicates that they were ultra-"left"). He pointed out that both groups made a common mistake in that they thought about the conflict between capitalism and socialism in an abstract way and did not look at the conflict in its concrete historical condition. There is no doubt that capitalism and socialism are antagonistic. But if one does not view the conflict in a specific way under a concrete historical condition, then he does not understand revolutionary dialectics at all. The result could be to take either a Menshevik rightist route or the "left" route of the "left" communists. Lenin pointed out that since the period of transition from capitalism to socialism is a period of struggle between dying capitalism and developing socialism, the conflict must be concrete, not abstract, and the conflict between them must be seen in an absolutely historical context. The concrete matters are always comparatively complicated. In Lenin's opinion, capitalism is not always the same, there is state capitalism under the dictatorship of proletariat, there is capitalism obeying controls in the production and distribution of products and there is civilized capitalism and uncivilized capitalism. Lenin did not agree with the simple formula that "capitalism is evil and socialism is happiness".

I believe that we have to look squarely at state capitalism in the period of socialist construction. Lenin never mentioned this problem because his life and the field of his view were limited by the conditions of the transition period. However, the experience of some socialist countries has shown that the existence of state capitalism in a period of socialist construction is possible. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has implemented the policy of "opening to the outside" and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and has put back on the historical stage of our country the capitalist factors which had been removed. This is the concretization of the conflict between capitalism and socialism in another historical condition. We can understand this question only from the viewpoint of revolutionary dialectics.

Let me change the subject and talk about some other philosophical questions. We all know Bukharin's theory of equilibrium. Lenin had subjected him to criticism. We also know Comrade Mao Zedong's conception of active equilibrium and passive equilibrium. To look at the question of equilibrium from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism is an application of the law of the unity of opposites. Equilibrium is relative and the disequilibrium is absolute. Disequilibrium is the motive power for developing things, and the equilibrium is a junction in the process of the development of things. However, in the process of reform we often observe a metaphysical approach to equilibrium and put undue stress on the meaning of it. For instance, when Comrade Deng Xiaoping maintained that we could let some of the people become wealthy, there appeared an opposite consideration that we should omit the difference between poverty and wealth. When we were unable to make an overall increase in salaries and wanted to reform the wage system for some of the people, opposition arose. They said, "Either give a raise to everybody or to none at all." As a matter of fact, we did not have enough money and forgot the whole thing. Those people were afraid of disequilibrium and would rather let all of us remain in poverty. We can never complete anything if we try to maintain an equilibrium everywhere. The metaphysical thought of equilibrium exists in many aspects, especially if it is obvious in our economic work and becomes a "powerful and convincing" argument for some people in their "forceful" speeches.

We can also see this kind of thinking in evaluating various persons. When the speaker does not have anything to complain of, he says that they are too "active," too arrogant and too opinionated.

The role of the equilibrium in connection with eclectic philosophical points of view and with conservatism was affirmed by a great number of Marxist Philosophical works. Of course there is no exception to equilibrium in our reform.

A different philosophical viewpoint can be found in the mindset of the reform activists and the people who lack interest in reform and who even avoid the change and make indiscreet remarks and criticisms with burning satire and freezing irony. Therefore, in order to help those conservative individuals change their mental attitudes, we must set them to check their philosophical point of view. And the struggle to change their ideology must be a struggle in philosophical thought.

We are not supposed to hold the contradiction in a simple way. There is no doubt that as a social phenomenon, there is a contradiction between progressivism and conservatism. And in our reform there doubtless exists the contradiction between progressive ideology and conservative ideology. We can simply hold this kind of contradiction as an abstract matter, but if we hold them concretely they become much more complicated. For instance, among the activists in reform there are also various ideas which are not suitable with reform, and the persons who are criticizing the reform are not always inactive toward the reform, and they have also useful ideas. Everybody has from time to time in their minds engaged in a struggle between progressivism and conservatism. Complete materialism and a complete dialectic are required for and effect everybody. In the reform, the more in-depth the philosophical revolution will be, the more in-depth will be the education of a variety of people in the society, including the activists for reform.

I hope you will pay attention to and study this question.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### URGENCY OF ADMINISTRATIVE LEGISLATION DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 19 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Yang Baikui [2799 4102 2247]: "Strengthening of Administrative Legislation Work is Urgently Needed"]

[Text] Of the various types of reform and construction being undertaken, the strengthening of administrative legislation seems to be increasingly urgent and important. For example, the implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas, the development of commodity production and the expansion of circulation require the corresponding utilization and transfer of land, the development and conservation of resources and the utilization of transportation means and regulations concerning the collection of fees. The restructuring of the urban economic system requires legislative delineation of the function, authority and duties of enterprises and the standards for pricing commodities and state taxes. In carrying out scientific, technical, literary and educational reforms, we must ascertain the function of and the autonomy endowed upon various enterprises, delineate rules regarding full-time and part-time job requirements, the appropriations and the utilization of enterprise funding, spiritual compensation, fees involving various services and the distribution of income. The reform of organizations and the personnel system depends upon accurately dividing administrative, enterprise and institutional agencies and devising details regarding permanent and interim organizations, scientific and strict control over personnel deployment and relevant regulations concerning the qualifications, functions, responsibilities, authority over hiring, evaluation, salaries, rewards and punishments, mobility and training of employees. These measures require the government to formulate relevant laws, decrees, orders, regulations, ordinances and rules. This is administrative legislation.

Administrative legislation involves laws and legal documents that delineate the basic principles of the state's administrative management system and activities, duties and actions that the state is allowed to take, the selection of administrative organization employees, the ties among various public organizations and the proper utilization of properties and public properties for administrative purposes. Administrative laws include administrative function laws, administrative procedure laws, administrative supervision laws and administrative litigation laws. The gradual perfection

of administrative legislation not only puts reform within the framework of the law and accelerates, solidifies and strengthens it, but it also enables people to file legal complaints according to administrative procedure laws should obstacles arise in reform efforts or should administrative disputes occur. The perfection of administrative legislation enables concerned departments to resolve problems according to the administrative laws.

Since the founding of the nation, the Chinese Government has issued a number of administrative decrees to deal with the resulting political changes and the development of production and construction. According to partial statistics, these decrees account for 80 percent of the 2,000 or so ordinances that have been issued in China. However, having been formulated on the basis of contemporary needs and objectives, most of these decrees are now obsolete in the new era, an era in which there are new tasks to accomplish. Few well-constructed administrative organization and procedure laws regarding administrative organizations and their employees exist. In particular, administrative supervision and litigation laws are almost nonexistent. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that "another drawback of bureaucratism is that party and political organizations and various supervisory enterprises and institutions have for a long time been devoid of vertical administrative decrees, an individual responsibility system and rules that delineate the duties and responsibilities of each organization and individual; consequently, there are no rules for people to observe" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 288.)

In view of this fact, the strengthening of administrative legislation work should be approached from three angles.

First, a thorough examination should be conducted of the large number of administrative decrees and regulations issued in the past. Those that can still be applied should be maintained; those that are obsolete should be modified or repealed. Presently, some of the latter are still being applied in some locales and agencies; as a result, the implementation of the decrees that are in effect has been obstructed. Last September, the State Council's General Office issued documents urging concerned agencies to sort out the decrees and regulations promulgated in the past, and to repeal or modify those that do not comply with the general line and policy of the new constitution and the 12th People's Congress. As additional changes take place, the work to sort out these decrees and regulations should involve every aspect of administrative law.

Second, due to the fact that in the past few years the National People's Congress and the State Council have, in view of the new circumstances, issued a number of administrative function and procedure laws which have expedited reform and the four modernizations, it is even more important for us to formulate and perfect various administrative organization and personnel administration laws and, on that basis, gradually formulate administrative supervision and litigation laws. Premier Zhao Ziyang has stated that as we streamline the administrative structure, we should utilize administrative legislation to delineate the duties and powers of the State Council, local governments of various levels and various

administrative organizations and their personnel. Legislation regarding administrative organizations contains two steps. Step one involves the passing of relevant laws by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee; step two is the passing of relevant decrees by the State Council. In view of the circumstances in China today, we may, on the basis of the constitution, initiate the decrees involved in step two before we attend to those in step one. This will enable us to resolve some of the problems in reform and construction that have to be dealt with immediately. Step two should be attended to before step one because "presently a tremendous amount of legislative work has to be accomplished and the available manpower to do this task is insufficient; therefore, laws and decrees may be less than fully complete for now and may be perfected gradually. Some decrees may be instituted first on the local level and then applied nationwide after they have been improved. There is no need to wait for a 'complete set of rules'" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 137). Experiences in other countries tell us that it can be done this way. Great Britain's civil service system began with the East Indian Company's employee hiring system. The initial documents regarding the reform of the government's administrative and personnel system were decrees issued by the Palmerston cabinet based upon the "Trevelyan-Northcote Report." It was many years later that the Parliament passed corresponding laws to perfect them. In 1877, U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes issued an administrative decree specifying that customs personnel and tariff collection officials should pass certain examination before they could be hired. In 1883, The U.S. Congress passed the Pendleton Act which set up the system of testing to be used in the hiring of civil service employees. China may very well draw lessons from these experiences in administrative legislation which began with the local and basic levels.

Third, in instituting reform measures, we should stress administrative legislation by making long-range plans and strengthening education in, and the study of, issues in that field in order to nurture a large number of talented professionals. In particular, we should study how administrative efficiency can be enhanced in the midst of the new technological revolution. The study of law remains a weak branch in China's administrative legislation. In order to produce results in this area, we should compare and study the administrative laws in countries with different systems and legal procedures, absorb and borrow from the experiences of other countries, develop and continue the rich Chinese tradition in the area of administrative law and summarize our experience in administrative legislation since the founding of the nation and, in particular, since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. In order to formulate administrative laws that are sophisticated and uniquely Chinese so that we can expedite China's administrative legislation and the four modernizations, we should integrate research with education and practice, examine newly arisen problems in reform and construction and experiment with regulations concerning China's administrative work.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION REFORM

Beijing LIAOWANG /OUTLOOK/ in Chinese No 39, 24 Sep 84 p 37

/Article by Xiaoxi /5618 1585/ and Qinxue /4440 7185/ of Central Education Science Research Institute: "Some Trends in the Current Higher Education Reform"/

/Text/ Our country's higher education reform is being unfolded in succession in many universities and colleges throughout the whole of China. The reform includes many aspects of structure, the management system and tutoring. This maintrend and experience is comprehensively reported as follows:

(1) On structural reform. In May of this year, Minister of Education He dongChang /0149 2639 2490/ suggested some ideas in reforming the structure of higher education, such as expanding the authority of the school in its own operation, simplifying the procedures for schools to participate in international academic activities, and quickly make an exception to the rule in order to promote a batch of middle aged and young backbone teachers. Based on this idea, schools of higher education are gradually carrying out the idea by integrating it with their own realities. For example, schools like Liaoning University have started a trial implementation of the system of having the school president in charge by giving him full authority to handle all the administrative matters; for cadres there is the responsibility system, for instructors there is the appointment system, and for workers there is the contract system. The school has the authority to decide on personnel transfer in and out. This is beneficial to mobilizing the positivism of the vast instructors and staff officers, and to changing the situation of "eating from the common big pot."

The comrades of some schools of higher education suggested that for establishing the system of putting the school president in charge, the president should also handle well the relationship with the teachers and administrative workers representative conference. The teachers and administrative workers representative conference is not a power mechanism, but a form for manifesting democracy that may have supervisory role.

(2) On management system reform. At present, the salient kinds of reform are on labor, personnel and distribution. They are mutually related and influenced, and are interdependent. The difficulty in the reform of these three kinds of system is examination.

The Shanghai University of Communications carried out the system of personnel size authorization (the instructors and students ratio is 1:6. In the main campus, the instructor/staffer and student ratio is 1:2.6), and drew up "instructor's work standard" suggest substantial quantity and quality requirements on their respective jobs. The party and the government organs of the whole school or the department formulated a personal responsibility system. The Beijing Industrial University is continuously perfecting its means of assessment.

(3) On instruction reform. The instruction reform in the schools of higher learning is more complicated and difficult than the reform in the management system. Fudan University mainly grasped the three aspects of "comprehensiveness," "permeation" and "overlap" in reforming its system of instruction, aiming at gradually converting the school into a comprehensive university comprising of humane studies, social studies, natural science, technical science and management science, on the basis of its originally-existed schools of arts and science. Comprehensively, they adopted the method of "old specialization brings along new specialization" and "fundamental theoretical specialization brings along applied specialization," for breaking the barrier between arts and science and creating a new discipline of mutual osmosis applied science through mutual osmosis of both "arts and science" and "science and engineering."

Central China Institute of Engineering paid attention to grasping a few links by amending instruction planning, reduction of specialized courses, guarantees of fundamental courses, listing as required subjects the courses on operational management, and at the same time strengthening computer instruction and foreign language instruction; changed the thought and method of instruction, cultivated the ability of the students in self-study by requiring the students devote 20-30 percent of their time for each subject, and carried out fast reading instruction. Many schools and colleges acquired some good experience in the course of reform, and they made the following observations:

1. The reform on higher education should begin with China's realities. The fundamental goal of reform in higher education is to mobilize the positivism of all quarters especially the intellectuals for the sake of producing at a faster speed more good talents and more science and technology accomplishments, and of gradually formulating a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics. We do not go for only one mode, nor for rushing into mass action. The reform should insist on the experience of doing solid work.
2. Ideological political work should be closely integrated with educational reform. The CPC committee of Nankai University suggested the promotion of reform via party rectification, and use reform for examining party rectification. They also suggested going through party rectification, to create favorable environments for reform in ideology and in organization.
3. Educational reform should be carried out in integration with the reform in managerial system. Management is like production relations while instruction and science research are like production forces. We should mainly through reform of professional work raise the quality of education and the academic level to solve whatever problems are encountered in the management system. The reform in managerial system, in turn, gives impetus to propel reform in professional



work, both being promoted reciprocally. Fudan University propelled its reform in teaching by starting from the reform of the management system.

4. Reform should be integrated with each school's goal of struggle. For example, the goal of struggle of Beijing Industrial University is: to build the school into a base for cultivating highly-specialized talents, for providing high-level scientific research accomplishments and for constructing socialist spiritual civilization. Around this goal the school formulated its reform program.

5. The mobility of talents should be implemented. The talents in schools of higher learning are many in number, yet not everyone's talent is exploited to the utmost. The situation that many people are not getting the right job is still considerably widespread. Wingham University vigorously dredged the channel for in and out personnel transfer, for remedying the insufficient, and also carried out within the school personnel redistribution. Under the circumstance of nonincrease in the school's personnel strength, the school established some new departments and specialties, and added a publishing house, a picture and chart agency and service company, etc.

6. Self-generation of income should not be the goal of reform. Some schools of higher learning, during the course of reform, used their own situation to generate income for rewarding their instructors and staff officers outstanding accomplishments, for improving their livelihood or for procuring more equipments for the school.

However, self-generation of income can only be a byproduct, and not the goal of reform. Schools should open up income sources by mainly exploiting their own potentials such as the carrying out of consultation services for factories and mines, units and groups. It is undesirable for each education and research office or each instructor to generate income, lest it might result in undesirable impact on the instruction and scientific research work, creating more harm than benefits. The reform in higher education mainly aims at producing talents and achievements; this is the starting point as well as the end result.

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CSO: 4005/174

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "China Has Produced Approximately 50,000 Postgraduate-degree Holders in 35 Years"]

[Text] This paper has learned that the independent attitude China has assumed since its founding 35 years ago has enabled it to produce 49,873 postgraduate-degree holders and to achieve impressive results in its postgraduate programs aimed at nurturing high-quality professional talent. The development of postgraduate education has accelerated since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. Between 1978 and 1984, 81,961 graduate students have been recruited--3.5 times the total number of graduate students (23,393) recruited during the 17 years prior to the "Cultural Revolution."

1. The number of graduate students has increased many times and the courses being offered are more comprehensive. In 1949, the number of graduate students recruited was only 242; in 1983, it reached 15,636--an increase of 64.6 times. In 1949, the enrollment of graduate students was 629; in 1983, it reached 37,137 (including 734 Ph.D. students--an increase of 59 times. Five hundred and eighty-eight courses, vocational recruitment plans and graduate programs have been formed in the following 10 subjects: philosophy, economics, law, education, literature, history, natural science, engineering, agronomy and medicine.

2. The quality of graduate students has been upgraded significantly. Since the founding of the New China, we have been educating graduate students in a systematic and independent manner. A series of recruitings, educational and administrative measures have been formulated to upgrade constantly the quality of graduate students; as a result, a new phase has been created in China's postgraduate education. The approximately 50,000 graduate students who have completed their studies form the backbone of every front in China's endeavor. Many of them have become leaders of various levels, including a number of scientists who have contributed to China's scientific undertakings and who have played an important role in socialist modernization.

The "Rules Concerning the Awarding of Degrees in the PRC" instituted in 1981 further delineated the goal and requirements of China's postgraduate education. The "Rules" also urged improvement in recruitment, training, administration and the awarding of degrees in order to assure the high quality of graduate students.

3. A postgraduate system that is characterized by a variety of administrative levels, formats and channels has been gradually formed. The single-level postgraduate educational system that had been implemented in China for a long time can no longer meet the demands. Since the institution of the rules concerning the awarding of degrees in 1981, institutions of higher learning and research organizations have begun recruiting master's degree and Ph.D. students. Graduate classes have been offered since 1983 to meet the demands of instructors in higher schools. In the meantime, various recruiting agencies have been given permission to commission-train graduate students after they have fulfilled state recruitment plans. A postgraduate system that encompasses a variety of administrative levels, formats and channels has been gradually formed.

4. A number of institutions that educate graduate students have been founded, and a group of instructors that are well educated and accomplished in scientific research have been formed. Twenty-two keypoint institutions of higher learning in the nation have been granted permission by the State Council to experiment with graduate programs. According to statistics for the 354 institutions of higher learning that have been recruiting graduate students, 4,074 professors (75 percent of the total number of professors) and 16,307 associate professors (50 percent of the total number of associate professors) are now teaching graduate courses. These instructors, many of whom are nationally and internationally renowned experts and scholars, are in the forefront of educational and scientific research.

This paper has learned that since the institution of the rules concerning the awarding of degrees in 1981, China has educated a large number of master's degree holders and has begun educating Ph.D. students. These measures have made possible the nurturing and educating of high-quality professional talent and the development of science.

Prior to the founding of the New China, China had only a small number of graduate students, awarded more than 200 people with master's degrees, and did not produce a single doctor's degree holder. By the end of 1983, China had awarded doctor's degrees to 29 people. It now has domestically educated Ph.D.s and has ended the backward era wherein China's scholars and scientific research personnel had to earn their doctor's degrees abroad. In the meantime, 18,143 people have been awarded master's degrees--90 times the number of people awarded master's degrees in old China. Master's degrees have been awarded to members of a dozen or so minority nationalities that have been culturally and educationally backward: Hui, Man, Meng, Korean, Zhuang, Zang, Uygur, Daur and so on. Presently there are 196 institutions in China that have been granted permission by the State Council to award doctors' degrees. There are 1,151 Ph.D. courses and specialty subjects being offered, and there are 1,788 instructors who function as advisors

to Ph.D. students. There are 425 institutions that are authorized to award master's degrees, and 4,254 master's courses and specialty subjects are being offered. All this demonstrates that China has the potential to educate high-quality professional talent.

Since the founding of the nation, numerous efforts have been made to establish a system of awarding degrees, but most of them were aborted. Since the party's 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the emphasis of the party and the state has been shifted to economic construction. It only took a little more than a year to complete the legislation concerning the awarding of degrees. Therefore, it can be said that the system of awarding degrees constitutes a major achievement in bringing order out of chaos. In order to carry out the system even more successfully, a complete set of principles and measures regarding the examination of institutions that award degrees has been established over the past 3 years or so. These principles and measures delineate the standards for various types of degrees in China; form plans for the courses, the content of the specialty courses and more than 500 specialty subjects offered by master's programs; and establish a system of leadership in and administration of the awarding of various types of degrees. These impressive results can also be attributed to the fact that in addition to the institution of rules concerning the awarding of degrees, efforts have been made to stick to socialist principles, to integrate theory with practice and to give high priority to quality. It is generally agreed among experts and scholars that the quality of domestically educated Ph.D.s and master's degree holders is good. These degree holders are regarded as well schooled to basic theories and as having the ability to engage in scientific research or professional technical work independently.

The passing of rules regarding the awarding of degrees has generated great enthusiasm among the masses of graduate students, undergraduate students and young and middle-aged teachers and technicians to work hard for the construction of the four modernizations and the achievement of the greatest accomplishments in scientific research. It has also brought into play the initiative of higher school and scientific research organization instructors and advisors to graduate students. It offers even more concise and demanding academic standards and has unified requirements for graduate and undergraduate education. It has upgraded the quality of education and scientific research and has formed commendable study habits among students. It has also upgraded the quality of instructors and has restructured the composition of people engaging in scientific research.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

S&T 'VAGRANT' APPOINTMENT REPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 8

/Article by Gan Fang /2413 1496/: "Vagrancy and Itinerancy"/

/Text/ As reported by the GUANGMING RIBAO, Wen Yuankai /3306 0337 0418/, director of the Chemical Teaching and Research Section of Chinese University of Science and Technology, engaged in Liu Zhongdu /0491 1813 4648/, a "S&T vagrant," to work in his office and assigned important tasks for him to do. After learning this, I was deeply touched and at the same time was also filled with joy. I was acquainted with Wen Yuankai in 1979. At that time both of us were interested in carrying out research into the issue of talent. He wrote papers and delivered speeches on the topic of talent. Soon afterwards, he went to France. After returning to China, he joined the reform ranks but was still very much interested in the issue of talent. It was really as good thing to see Liu Zhongdu's being invited to work in his office.

Liu Zhongdu, I have never met him before. However, the TALENT magazine has published a report on him--on his scientific and technical inventions and bitter experiences. The said report was written by a reporter of XINHUA New Agency Yunnan Office. It has been several years since that happened. During a period of time, it was heard that he was still a vagrant. Many people appealed on behalf of him; many felt sorry for him and many were outraged by the injustice done to him. However, never has a proper solution of his problem been found. Why? I do not know. It was said that he was weaknesses. Are there reasons other than his weaknesses? It is a pity that I have not heard of that because that is beyond the reach of my ears. In making somebody suffer by mistakes without allowing him to have weaknesses (most probably "weaknesses" with a question mark), I really do not know what logic it is. In order to cover up one's own mistakes, one usually tends to think of seizing on somebody's vulnerable points so as to prevent him from getting ground. Is this reasonable? If what happened in the past is past, we express our thanks. It is hoped that he will never rove all over the world again but be able to make more contributions to his motherland in the field of science and technology. I am afraid that things are calmed down only outwardly and that still there are hidden reefs underneath the river which is only temporarily calmed down.

Wen Yuankai is a talent and Liu Zhongdu is a talent as well. One is in Anhui and the other is in Yunnan. They are thousands of miles apart. This means

exactly that people who are looking for talents may find that they are only a short distance away even though they are poles apart and that people dislike talents see little of talents who may live nearby. In this world, while there are people who dislike talents, there are also people who are looking for talents. So long as one is a talent, why should he worry about the possibility of having no place for him to display his prowess? Likewise, while in this world there are people who are looking for talents, there must be others who dislike talents. One may pick up what is discarded by others. Why should one worry about a shortage of talents under his command? Even though this is the way it is, actually it is not that simple. Why? This is because there is "department ownership." If you are a qualified personnel of my unit and are kept idle, no other people are allowed to employ you. The Monkey King cannot jump out of Buddha's palm, so what can you do? Although we cannot say that using this method to purposely "punish" somebody in order to retaliate for an old sentiment is a common occurrence, it is also not nonexistent. In order to resolve this problem, we must first reform the employment system to allow resignation and appointment. Second, we must improve personnel administration. People who dislike or are jealous of talents or those who "punish" others in order to retaliate just because of old resentment must be transferred from the personnel department and the vacancies must be filled up by people who treasure and know talents so as to give play to the collective role of "Bole," /0130 2867/ "Wen Yuankai" treasures "Liu Zhongdu." This example of resolving the question of talent is probably not the best method and it, after all, brings about only a temporary solution of a problem which does not get at the root of it. In order to effect a permanent cure of the problem, it is still necessary for us to try some ways out in order to put an end once and for all to realize circulation of talents.

Liu Zhongdu has ended his protracted life as a "S&T vagrant" and boarded the boat piloted by Wen Yuankai. Although this is a good thing, we still hope things like this the fewer the better. In our era, it calls for reform. And reform is in need of talents. Letting talents ramble around for a long period of time until they are "appointed" by somebody is really not in conformity with the trend of the times or of reform.

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CSO; 4005/160

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOLVE AGING, SHORTAGE PROBLEMS AMONG PROFESSORS

HK060959 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No. 163, 16 Nov 84 p 1

[Report by WEN ZHAI BAO reference library: "The Problem of Aging and Shortage of Professors and Researchers Urgently Needs Solving"]

[Text] According to responsible persons of the Ministry of Education, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the Degree Conferment Board of the State Council, in addition to the shortage of professors, researchers, and tutors of doctoral candidates in China at present, the problem of their ageing is extremely serious, calling for urgently assessing and promoting large numbers of middle-aged and young people so as to replenish and expand the ranks of senior intellectuals. According to statistics, the number of professors in the institutions of higher learning throughout the country totals 4,427 and the average age of these professors is over 66. The Chinese Academy of Sciences has a total of 374 members, their average age topping 70. None of the presidents of the 82 committees under the China Scientific and Technical Association is under 50. There are 1,788 tutors of doctoral candidates in the whole country and 52 percent of them are over 65. The average age of the tutors of doctoral candidates of the Faculty of Chinese in Fudan University is over 86.

In addition to the ideological influence of the "left" deviation, the main reason for such a state of affairs is the idea of ranking people according to seniority which exist in the work of assessing titles and conferring degrees. Moreover, excessive demands are set on middle-aged and young scientific research personnel. Although they are considered professionally qualified, they are not promoted for the so-called reason of "lack of experience." Although the level of some middle-aged and young instructors has surpassed that of their teachers, they are not promoted because their teachers have not obtained senior titles at the next-highest rank.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### JUVENILE CLASS IN COLLEGE PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Xin Houwen [6580 0624 2429] of the China University of Science and Technology: "Juvenile Class in College is a Successful Attempt"]

[Text] The China University of Science and Technology [CUST] set up its first juvenile class in 1978 and has since enrolled seven classes of juvenile college students and has graduated two of them. The purpose of setting up a juvenile class is twofold: (1) to cultivate talents and (2) to try to find a Chinese-style way of education to produce talents fast and talents of high quality. Through its practice for 7 years, the CUST has gained valuable experience in how to produce talents fast and talents of high quality and has also expedited the development of the reform of its education.

As indicated in practice, there is indeed a considerable number of young people and teenagers in this country's population of 1 billion whose intelligence has developed fairly early. Some were found to have natural gifts at an early age by their teachers, who therefore paid attention to providing all kinds of conditions to enhance their education. Some were given an early education at a young age by their parents, and some had already completed the education for a 7 year old at the age of 4. Since enrolling in the juvenile class, the majority of these young people have proven that they are excellent in academic performance, strong in their thirst for knowledge and quick in thinking and that their level of knowledge is not lower than that of college students in regular classes. For example, in 1982 nine students of the juvenile class applied for admission to graduate school 2 years ahead of schedule and seven were accepted with five of them taking postgraduate study in foreign countries. In 1983, 47 did the same 1 or 2 years ahead of schedule and 38 were enrolled in graduate schools in China or abroad. The rate of admission was as high as 81 percent and two of the six students attending graduate school in the United States were juniors. Up to now, 56 graduates of the first 2 juvenile classes at an age ranging from 16 to 20 are working on their master's degree or doctorates in graduate schools at home or abroad. In light of this fact, the CUST is likely to have cultivated for China a group of the youngest doctors who will enter the forward position of science under the guidance of top-notch Chinese and foreign scholars. This is an example of the CUST's attempt at producing talents fast and talents of high quality.



With the exception of the first juvenile class whose students were recommended for enrollment by the public, the CUST has changed the rules since the second class. After being recommended by the public from all places, juvenile students are tested with the same questions and at the same time as the national advanced examination for science and engineering college students. The CUST scores their tests in accordance with the criteria for scoring set by the Ministry of Education and selects the good ones as preliminary entrants. They are given a second test which determines their enrollment in the CUST. The criteria for their admission are now lower than the scores which the CUST sets for applicants for admission to its regular classes. Students to be enrolled in the juvenile class must be under the age of 15 and currently attending junior high school or the first year of senior high school with a level of culture equivalent to that of outstanding high school graduates. This method is to assure that juvenile students enrolled in the CUST are of good quality.

On the method of cultivating juvenile college students, the CUST, based on their characteristics of having little perceptual knowledge but a strong thirst for knowledge, organizes numerous and colorful extracurricular seminars and activities to gain knowledge for the purpose of widening their field of vision. This arrangement also benefits the students in terms of their choice of the direction toward specialties in the future. For example, three of the students of the first juvenile class who had already been fond of biology became more so after attending a seminar on "modern biology." In 1982, they passed the examination for postgraduate study in biochemistry in the U.S. 2 years ahead of schedule.

In order to enhance juvenile college students' ability of self-study continually, the CUST has all along encouraged them to do self-study following the principle of proceeding in an orderly way and step by step and has provided them with guidance and assistance. Owing to the fact that each student progresses at a different pace, the CUST has tried its best to organize them into small classes and has set up separate programs to cultivate the top ones. It also permits juvenile students to skip the subjects which they already understand, supplies reference books to those who take advanced courses and arranges appropriate teaching assistants for them. Because of their fairly strong ability to absorb knowledge, the majority of them often reflect the fact that they are "underfed" when the pace of the teaching for them is set in accordance with that for the students of regular classes. To deal with this problem, teachers use the actual situation to increase the degree of difficulty of the subjects taught by them. For example, textbooks on foreign languages for juvenile students are imported from abroad, and the teaching is conducted in English. As a result, some students can talk directly with foreign visitors in English. When selecting a specialty, they are permitted to base it on their own interest and are assisted by their teacher in choosing any specialty offered by the CUST.

To meet the challenge in the world's new technological revolution and to accommodate the need for talent in advanced software for the four modernizations, the CUST has set up a compute software specialty in the juvenile class and plans to conduct the following attempts with the juvenile software course:

1. To combine theory with practice by simultaneously giving the students teaching and actual training in operating computers. To quote Prof Li Zheng-dao [2621 2398 6670], juveniles being young in age, need to be given a chance to have much contact with the reality first by letting them play with computers every day in order to arouse their keen interest in the machine. During this process, not only will they take in much perceptual knowledge, but they will also have many questions in their minds, thus stimulating much valuable thought. Then they will be given systematic teaching and training in science and technology.

2. To enhance the teaching of the students by bringing them into bloom and to gear them to the needs of the world. The CUST plans to invite a certain number of top-notch Chinese and foreign scholars in the fields of computer science and technology and information sciences to lecture to the students and to give questions for them to solve in an effort to enable them to understand more of the problems currently under study in the world's forward position on science and technology. Recently, Prof Li Zhengdao visited the CUST again and was pleased with the progress that juvenile students had made. In his previous visit, they were reserved and withdrawn and dared not raise questions; in this visit, not only did they raise questions, but they also engaged in a lively discussion on many questions with him. The so-called teaching in the form of bringing students into bloom means that they should be given a chance to have earlier and more contact with well-trained scholars and to get advice or comments from them.

3. To combine learning with research. During the process of learning basic theories and experimental skill, the students should be able to receive training on research, such as designing curriculum, writing theses for the academic year, preparing documentary reports, designing experiments, etc.

4. To set up the tutor system to enhance the overall cultivation and education of the students.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### DEMAND THAT CHINA'S COLLEGES CULTIVATE OUTSTANDING TALENTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Fan Fu [0416 1133]: "Institutions of Higher Education Need To Make Effort To Cultivate Outstanding Talents"]

[Text] In the present world, one of the most important criteria by which to measure a country's level of science and national strength is the ratio of its advanced technological talents in the national labor force. In light of the 1977 statistics in which the ratio was 0.6 percent in the United States and 0.81 percent in the Soviet Union, some American educators think that in a competition between the two countries, the United States might be beaten with education and laboratories rather than with missiles and steel because to change the ratio relies to a large extent on higher education and on colleges to cultivate outstanding talents. Affected by the "10-year internal disorder," China for a long time has not been able to solve the problem of cultivating top students. A survey that traces their graduates of past years conducted by Tianjin University and the Northeast Engineering College shows that they are generally able to handle their jobs and some have become key technical or business members, but very few of them are outstanding talents. Some famous colleges in China have top-notch faculties and equipment and the pick of high school graduates in enrollments, but they have cultivated very few outstanding talents as they had done in the past. This situation gives us much food for thought.

When the question of cultivating outstanding talents is raised, some comrades immediately think about founding graduate schools. Founding graduate schools is indeed an important way to cultivate outstanding talents, but it is impossible to enroll a large number of postgraduate students in a short period of time to certain restrictions that we have, such as the shortage of teachers. Thus, to make an effort to improve the teaching of college students and to discover, select and cultivate outstanding talents among them has become quite significant. The China University of Science and Technology has set an example in this respect. The key is that we must carry out a serious, comprehensive reform of our higher education.

First, it is necessary to break the obsolete, traditional guiding ideology for teaching. For example, since liberation, our teaching has emphasized the passing on of knowledge to students first and has ignored the

cultivation of their ability. Its substance attends to every aspect of a matter and is quantitative but not qualitative. In the classroom, teachers stuff students with lectures throughout the full length of their meetings. Although able to learn a great deal of knowledge, the students, however, are poor in their ability to acquire knowledge independently and in creativity, thus encountering considerable difficulties when switching from one line of work to another, doing research on subjects different from their own or furthering their education. As old knowledge is being replaced by new knowledge at a very fast speed nowadays, to cultivate the students' ability has become more important than to pass on knowledge to them as far as our colleges are concerned. Thus, they should train their students to acquire knowledge independently and cultivate their ability to analyze and solve problems by themselves as well as their creativity. Only by this approach can our colleges cultivate outstanding talents.

The other guiding ideology for teaching--"being geared to the needs of students at the secondary academic level and focusing on assisting poor students"--is also an important reason which hinders the growth of outstanding talents. Under the guidance of this ideology, the teaching profession has relatively low requirements, its substance is overmeticulous and college students are taught with the method designed for elementary pupils. Teachers do not set rigid requirements for their students and they allow them to pass all checks and examinations (including the make-up tests), thus causing the rate of elimination of students to be non-existent. Under the guidance of this ideology, teachers can only give lectures whose contents can be absorbed by students at the secondary academic level and can help poor students pass their tests, and thus they are unable to discover, select and cultivate outstanding talents. In such a situation, good students are "underfed" and unable to receive guidance and assistance from their teachers and to develop their intelligence, wisdom, interests and hobbies fully. And their enthusiasm and initiative for learning are inhibited.

Second, it is necessary to revise teaching plans and set up a rational structure of knowledge. Despite numerous revisions in the past, the teaching plans for many specialties in our colleges are still unable to shed the model of the 1950's. They are aimed at cultivating "instant experts" and are overspecialized. Students spend too much time in the classroom and relatively little time in self-study. Science specialties are divorced from engineering specialties, and both have a weak foundation. Thus, all specialties in our colleges should follow the requirement of "being geared to the three needs" to strengthen their foundations realistically, enlarge their specialized calibres, widen their ranges of knowledge, renew the contents of their teaching and enhance the organic combination and mutual embodiment of liberal arts, science and engineering courses.

Third, it is necessary to develop scientific research vigorously and include it in the teaching plans. MIT in the United States explicitly stipulates in its teaching plan that undergraduate students must start participating in scientific research in the early years of their enrollment. Many Soviet colleges also include student participation in scientific research in their

teaching plans. In 1979, 2 million Soviet college students took part in scientific research, making up over 80 percent of all full-time college students. Many colleges in China have complete curricula, excellent facilities and advanced equipment and are in good condition and capable of developing themselves into teaching and scientific research centers to cultivate a large number of outstanding talents for the state.

Last as well as most important, it is necessary to establish a contingent of high-level teachers who are both red and expert. Only renowned teachers can breed excellent students. The major reason that the quality of teaching in China's high and elementary schools is poor is that "elementary school graduates teach elementary schools and high school graduates teach high schools," and this situation has aroused much public attention. But we have not paid enough attention to the situation where college graduates teach colleges and to the impact resulting from it. The key force of teaching and scientific research in our colleges today is the middle-aged teachers trained by ourselves after liberation, but most of them have not received postgraduate education, thus being unsound in their academic foundation and having a narrow range of knowledge and obsolete and aging knowledge. The scholars, experts and professors of great academic attainment that China has now are few in number and old in age. Although they remain leaders in some academic fields, the majority of them are unable to assume the heavy duties of teaching and scientific research because of poor health, and some have already pulled themselves out of the forefront of teaching. The newborn force of the contingent is made up of young teachers who graduated from college in recent years, but they only serve as teaching assistants and many are taking courses for advancement. In light of this situation, we can find serious problems still existing in the contingent of our college teachers, such as the fact that its present members are aging, their knowledge is obsolete and there is a temporary shortage of new blood to take over their teaching duties. Hence, to make an effort to improve the quality of teaching is now a great task of strategic significance which we must start immediately with special attention conscientiously paid to it.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SYMPOSIUM ON PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

Shanghai ZHENGZHI YU FALU [POLITICS AND LAW] in Chinese No 3, 5 Jun 84 pp 3-4

[Article by Zhu Yan [2612 1484]: "Observation Report on the Symposium on the Implementation of the Personal Responsibility System in All Party and Government Agencies Throughout the Entire Country"]

[Text] Not long ago, the Central Organization Department and Labor Personnel Department summoned a symposium on the implementation by party and government agencies of the personal responsibility system attended by the party organization departments and government personnel bureaus of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, together with the responsible people concerned of the Central Government ministries and commissions. The comrades who participated in the symposium reflected: "This matter was grasped in time, and this symposium was well convened."

#### Implementation of the Personal Responsibility System Is the Continuation and Deepening of Organizational Reform

Some comrades support the implementation of the personal responsibility system but fear that devoting energy in this respect would affect their grasp on organizational work. They realized through the symposium that the results of the preliminary organizational reform made people cheerful, but it was only the first step, and certainly we should also progress to the second and the third steps. The implementation of the personal responsibility system in the organization is the continuation and deepening of organizational reform. Taking this step well will bear important results in propelling the revolutionization of work in the organization, in conquering bureaucracy, in improving the work style in the organization and in enhancing work quality and efficiency. In spite of the new groups formed after the reform in party and government organizations, many comrades are still buried in "mountains of documents and seas of meetings"; before they are able to solve the disputes on trivials, new contradictions will grow in succession. All who are aware of these facts and try to find out the causes from the work system have perceived even more clearly that the establishment and implementation of the personal responsibility system are not only very necessary but also very urgent. As proved by the experience of the units that have trial-implemented the personal responsibility system, the establishment of this system will define the responsibility of everyone, render everyone able to bear his responsibility and enable all the work to be carried out in a coordinated way.

While we have to grasp the work of cultivating and selecting cadres, and of creating a reserve contingent, where can we find the time to establish a personal responsibility system? This fear was solved at the symposium. All agreed that the establishment and implementation of the personal responsibility system will create factors favorable to discovering and cultivating the talents for the "four modernizations". The responsibilities and the division of work among the workers in organizations have long been indefinite, and a strict and scientific assessment of their work is lacking; therefore, the praise or censure of a cadre is often based on the impression he gives. If allowed to continue indefinitely, it will result in no distinction between right and wrong and in unfair comments or punishment, which is not beneficial to encouraging the efforts of cadres to progress. Some local comrades take as an example the results of their trial implementation of the personal responsibility system to explain that the implementation of this system will not only make the "Mr Nan Guo [0589 6753]" of today lose the chance of passing himself as one of the players in an orchestra but will also give the cadres who are truly learned and zealous in the "four modernizations" construction a chance to show his talents. Furthermore, it will greatly stimulate the positive attitude of even more cadres in learning politics, civilization and their own professions. After the implementation of the personal responsibility system, 500 cadres in Liuhe County of Kirin Province participated in various kinds of college, senior middle school, vocational school or study classes, resulting in a significant heightening of the civilizational quality and business level of cadres.

Will the establishment of the personal responsibility system affect the work on party rectification? This question was much discussed at the symposium. The comrades who participated in the symposium considered as excellent the words of Comrade Song Renqiong [1345 0117 4522]: "The establishment of the personal responsibility system has the substance of rectification that is simultaneous with reform." The implementation of the personal responsibility system will strengthen and improve the leadership of the party, enhance party rectification work and structurally consolidate the accomplishments of party rectification. On party rectification, the Central Committee pointed out: "Some party members and party member cadres have a thin sense of organization, are lax in discipline, are depressed in morale, are not attempting to accomplish anything and are unable to function like vanguards. Some party organizations are weak, may even be paralyzed and have lost their function as a fighting force." These questions that need to be solved during party rectification are also the very questions that need to be solved in implementing the personal responsibility system. These two supplement and complement each other and should not be made to oppose each other. Naturally we need adequate arrangement in substantial work.

Personal Responsibility System Should be Applied to the Assessment of Merits and Demerits.

Strict assessment and definite rewards and penalties are necessary in carrying out the personal responsibility system. Some comrades vividly described their relationship by comparing these three as the three links in a chain.

After the establishment of the personal responsibility system, there must be a conscientious assessment of the performance of cadres in morale, ability, diligence and merits, otherwise the personal responsibility system will deteriorate into a mere formality. Of course, the substance of the assessment should match the realities and should not be loaded with trivial details, and periodic assessments should be done on the basis of day-to-day examinations. Usually a minor assessment every half-year and a general assessment every year is adequate. The assessment should seek truth from facts, rely on factual performance instead of impression and insist on the line of the masses to integrate the comments of the masses with the assessment of the organization's personal responsibility system. The personal responsibility system is the foundation of assessment, and assessment is the basis for the commendatory or censure or the award or penalty for cadres to go by.

On the basis of the results of the assessment, only a conscientious implementation of rewards and penalties will achieve the goal of carrying out the personal responsibility system. Some comrades, on hearing the rewards and penalties in carrying out the personal responsibility system, get bogged down in material gains as if nothing can be accomplished without the appropriation of a sum of money. This is rather a one-sided view. To reward the meritorious, an adequate material award is necessary, but it should only be supplementary in nature. We should stress the award of honor, and it should be especially materialized in the promotion or demotion of cadres. Many comrades have for a long time formulated the wrong conception that unless a cadre commits a very grave error, he should not be demoted even if he is ignorant, absent-minded and unable to accomplish anything. This wrong conception directly impedes the correct implementation of the cadre policy of appointing on their merits. At present, the implementation of a personal responsibility system that is strict in assessment and fair in giving awards and penalties is beneficial to the solution of this question by breaking the system that cadres can only be promoted and not demoted. After introducing experience in this respect, the Capital Steel Company won the attention and praise of all the comrades who participated in the meeting. After the implementation of the personal responsibility system, promotions and demotions of cadres were practiced via assessments and fair rewards and penalties. From 1978 to 1983, among the cadres above the department level, 403 were reassigned or dismissed, 239 were promoted and 26 were demoted upon being found inadequate after promotion. The cadres who had their jobs adjusted were reassigned as chief engineers, section-level cadres or general workers.

#### Leadership Is the Key to Doing a Good Job in the Personal Responsibility System.

Some comrades said: "The implementation of the personal responsibility system is all set except on thing," and this "one thing" they expect is that those cadres who have not paid attention to the personal responsibility system now conscientiously pay attention. In reviewing the implementation of the personal responsibility system within recent years, comrades see that most of the leadership cadres pay attention to this work. Yet at the same time some comrades take an indifferent attitude, while others even boycott the work on various pretexts. Beyond doubt the establishment of the personal



responsibility system first has brought about a substantial demand on the leadership cadres that they conscientiously discharge their official duties and has therefore increased the restrictions on them. This is absolutely necessary. The Central Committee pointed out in its decision to rectify the party: "Some of the party member cadres in leadership positions harbor serious bureaucratism, are weak in party spirit and enjoy themselves for the whole day without doing anything. They are indifferent to the sufferings of the masses, the development of production, the reform of the system and the construction of a spiritual civilization. They argue over trivials in work, reciprocally blaming each other and even pulling each other's legs." The leadership cadres with these kinds of questions naturally need to be examined during party rectification. Experience tells us that to prevent the recurrence of old illnesses and to consolidate and develop the accomplishments of party rectification, we must carry out the personal responsibility system. Only if the leadership comrades of various levels take the lead in formulating their own person responsibility system and in taking a strict attitude to restrain themselves and set examples will the personal responsibility system bring into play its full function of propelling a change in the appearance of the organization.

12739

CSO: 4005/190

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ELIMINATION OF 'THREE TYPES OF PEOPLE' URGED

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 10, 15 Oct 84 pp 23-24, 40

[Article by Zu Qing [4371 3237]: "Seriously Do a Good Job in the Work of Eliminating 'Three Types of People'"]

[Text] In its decision on party rectification, the CPC Central Committee pointed out: "Purification of the organization is an important goal of the current party rectification. The three types of people oppose and endanger the party, and if not thoroughly eliminated, will become the party's grave hidden danger." Elimination of the "three types of people" is a key issue in purifying the organization. How to handle correctly the elimination of the "three types of people" is an issue urgently needing solution.

Fully Recognize the Importance and the Far-reaching Meaning of Eliminating the "Three Types of People"

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that the "three types of people" are a political gang with wild ambitions and are the most unstable and the most dangerous elements within the party. If not thoroughly eliminated, they will take advantage to occupy the leadership body to bring endless damage to the enterprise of the party and the people. As early as the expanded Central Politbureau meeting on 18 August 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We must not underestimate the organizational and ideological remnants of the 'gang of four.' We must be clearheaded in this regard. Those people who started with following the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing clique in rebellion and who were serious in factionalism and were elements in beating, smashing and looting absolutely should not be nominated and promoted, and those already in leadership posts should be dismissed. If we do not heighten our vigilance and let them occupy leadership posts to please both sides, grow their roots and spread and hide, they will possibly bring to us unpredictable damage even though their number is small." What is worth our special attention is that many of the "three types of people" are of the same age bracket as our selected third echelon of cadres, and a slight imprudence will afford them an opportunity to infiltrate into the party.

The party will not have a single day of peace if the hidden trouble is not eliminated. At present, there are actually such "three types of people" who are deeply hidden in the party and who have under the new situation adopted various means to hide and cover themselves. Some of them have been transferred to other jobs and others have changed their names so that other people will not be able to have a full picture of their deeds during the "great cultural revolution." Still others pretend to be "positive" in work and have again won confidence and been given key positions. We have discovered during the purge work in the city some of the "three types of people," and people with seriously questionable backgrounds have entered the party and have become advanced workers, while others have sneaked into the leadership body.

Beijing City was deeply hurt during the "Great Cultural Revolution." As soon as the revolution started, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, for the sake of usurping party power, began to attack in Beijing by carrying out a political frame-up of the Beijing municipal CPC committee led by Peng Zhen [1756 4176] and Liu Ren [0491 0086], insanely persecuting the vast ranks of cadres and masses and creating a large number of unjust and false cases; the result was the death or crippling of many due to cruel persecution. A large number of cadres and civilians had their houses searched and were sent to the villages to be severely criticized, struggled against and insulted. This tells us that the task of purging the "three types of people" is very complicated and heavy. We must have a clearheaded estimate and unified awareness of this matter.

At present, some of the "three types of people" or those having seriously questionable backgrounds refuse to admit their mistakes and deny their guilt; some of them take a haughty attitude to boycott the examination education on themselves by their parent organizations, oppose the clean-up work and even openly insist that "it is right to rebel," saying that "I rebelled against revisionism," "I victimized only the bad guys" and "I will not give in even if a knife were placed on my neck." This tells us that there are actually "three types of people" or those people who are seriously questionable who will not resign themselves to failure. We should definitely not be careless and must fully recognize the importance and the far-reaching meaning of this matter, which relates to party purification and the everlasting peace and security of the state, and resolutely purge the "three types of people."

Full and Thorough Negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" Is the Premise and the Thought Foundation of Doing a Good Job in the Work of Examining the "Three Types of People"

The "Great Cultural Revolution" was a period of internal chaos wrongly started by the leaders and made use of by the counterrevolutionary clique, and it has brought serious disorder to the party, the state and all the nationalities. Practice has proved that the "Great Cultural Revolution" was not and could not be a revolution or social progress in any sense. It was wrong from theory to practice and must be thoroughly negated. If we are unable to unify the thought awareness of all the party members and cadres, we will not be able to coincide with the party Central Committee in thought and politics. Without the negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution," there will not be a correct standard to

distinguish right from wrong, and we will not be able to identify the "three types of people" and might even make the "three types of people" our successors. However, up to the present, there are still comrades who have not yet thoroughly negated the "Great Cultural Revolution" in thought and still harbor blurred ideas in their consciousness. Some people said: "I did so in response to the call of and in deference to the party's words for the sake of combatting and preventing revisionism. Personally I should not be responsible." Others said: "Everyone was a victim during the 'Great Cultural Revolution.'" Those who victimized others were victims themselves, while the victims had also victimized others. Therefore, there does not exist a question as to who was right or wrong." Still others said: "The actions were decided and taken in compliance with the decisions of that moment, and there is no responsibility for individuals to bear." Some comrades are still trying to distinguish the "reserve clique" from the "rebel clique," and some comrades remember well the "favor of protection." Other comrades, being influenced by the "three correct attitudes," suggest not mentioning the past since the "Great Cultural Revolution" is past and fear that the purge of the "three types of people" will incur new disturbances. All these ideas are the obstacles in the work of purging the "three types of people" and must be conquered. We must conscientiously study the "decisions" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the guidance and policies of the Central Committee relating to the purge of the "three types of people" by starting with a thorough ideological and emotional negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" to unify thought and must endeavor to accomplish the ideological task of bringing order out of chaos by purging the "three types of people."

Fully and Thoroughly Carry out the Principle of "Firm and Prudent, No Evasion and No Magnification"

The "three types of people" are the products of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and the purge of the "three types of people" is a work that is strong in nature of policy. Since the "Great Cultural Revolution" was a political struggle under special historical circumstances which were prolonged and complicated, the number of people who got involved was not few. Among them were the "three types of people" and also the people who committed serious or general errors. Based on this characteristic and historical experience, the Central Committee has definitely suggested the principle of "firm but prudent, no evasion and no magnification." For the thorough prosecution of this policy, we must pay attention to the following:

First, we must be firm. This is a question that must be solved first in the guidance work. In the purge, all those belonging to the "three types of people" must resolutely be purged in strict observance of the decision of the Central Committee on the party purge. In purging the "three types of people" we should grasp the focal point, the key being the prevention of the "three types of people" from infiltrating into the leadership groups of various levels, vital components and the third echelon, while those having succeeded in infiltration must be resolutely purged. We should concentrate our attention on solving the issue of impure party organization and impure leadership groups.

Second, we must be prudent. We should insist on the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in handling people. We should take a very prudent attitude and should not treat those who are not "three types of people" as the "three types of people," should prevent the magnification of the case by correctly distinguishing the boundary between the "three types of people" and those people who have committed only grave errors, much less in treating people who have committed common errors as the "three types of people." During the course of the purge, we must check and verify the work, including verifying with the people being verified, and patiently listen to the explanation of the verified. We should listen to all quarters and should avoid listening to and believing in only one side, besides preventing harassment by factionalism. The handling of people should be decided upon by a collective decision of the party committee and not by one or a few persons. In short, only firmness and prudence can eliminate the harassment by the "leftists" and the rightists, absorb the lessons of past political movements and do a substantially good job in the work of purging the "three types of people."

To distinguish the "three types of people" from those who have committed grave mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution," we mainly consider the facts, the circumstances and the seriousness of the results of the errors or crimes they committed during the "Great Cultural Revolution"; if they repeatedly did bad things during the key stages of "Rebel and seize power in January," "Oppose the February counter-current," "Criticize Lin Biao and Confucius" or "Counter-attack the reversal of verdict against the rightists" or merely did one bad thing in one matter at one time; if their bad deeds resulted in serious or non-serious consequences; if they are the principal or not the principal responsible persons; or if they had political ambitions and chased after selfish gains or were deeply influenced by leftist ideas. We should link their past history with their current performance and analyze substantially to determine the nature of the errors committed. Those who have committed serious errors should be handled in accordance with the circumstances and the consequences and may be given the necessary party or government disciplinary penalties. Those who have been verified as having committed only general errors should in a timely manner be exonerated and not be brought out again during the current party rectification. In this way, the majority do not have to worry, and may advance with little burden to mobilize their positive attitude for benefiting the concentration of energies for purging the "three kinds of people" and for thoroughly investigating those who have committed serious errors. In this way we may assure in an even more effective manner the realization of the guidance and policy of purging the "three types of people," to the end of achieving the goal of purifying the organization.

Finding a way out is the party's traditional policy in treating the people who have committed mistakes. For those "three kinds of people" who have been purged from the party, we should strengthen the political education work on them and give them the opportunity to rectify their own errors. To those who have committed serious errors, we should conscientiously treat them in accordance with the policies of the party and encourage them to rectify their own mistakes and work hard.

At present, with the deepening development of party rectification in the entire city, the work of purging the "three types of people" is also being deeply

carried out. All the party organizations of various levels and all party members should fully recognize that the purge of the "three types of people" is the key issue in purifying the party organizations and should exert efforts to purge the elements who persist in opposing and hurting the party. Communist Party members who have committed mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution" should take the initiative to report truthfully to the party organization and conscientiously sum up their experiences and their lessons. Those who have knowledge of the "three types of people" and the people who have committed grave mistakes should take the initiative and should conscientiously and in a responsible manner report truthfully to the party organizations concerning what they know. Communist Party members must insist on party spirit and oppose factionalism. Concealing what one knows of the case does not match the principle of party spirit. Submitting false information, retaliating for personal satisfaction or divulging secrets to help and protect the "three types of people" or those people who have committed serious errors are deeds that contradict party discipline. Once discovered, criticism education will be meted out to light offenders, and party disciplinary action should be meted out to grave offenders.

We firmly believe that under the current leadership of the party Central Committee and the municipal CPC committee, only if we act in strict accordance with the guidance and the policies of the Central Committee in a resolute, steady and appropriate manner, we will surely be able to do a good job in the work of purging the "three types of people" to achieve our aim of purifying the organization and will successfully accomplish a political task of far-reaching significance.

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CSO: 4005/169

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NEW DIRECTIONS OF LITERATURE DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 84 p 2.

/Article by Wang Meng /3769 5536/: "'Oriented Toward Modernization' and Literature"/

/Text/ Last year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave a motto to Jingshan /2529 1472/ School: Oriented toward the modernizations, toward the world and toward the future. These three directions are also very important and meaningful to the literary work. Unfortunately, we made very little study on it.

In order to orientate toward modernization, efforts must be made first to reflect in literary works the great course of the four modernizations, to portray the images of the forerunners and revolutionaries in the mighty current aimed at realizing the modernizations and waging struggles to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output in the year 2000, and to mirror the lively, rich and profound course of the modernizations which has been transformed from ideals into realities in our life, especially the impact of this course on the mental outlook, moral concepts and the aesthetic standards of the people.

Besides the search and selection of materials and characters, there are many other questions which are put forward before us. For instance, one of the important prerequisites for achieving the goal of modernization is stability and unity. What change will take place in the demand of the masses toward literature and art under the circumstances of stability and unity together with the modernizations? What general track shall we follow along with the improvement of people's level of appreciation and their interest in art? In satisfying the needs in cultural life, in entertainment and in leisure hours, is it possible that the phenomenon of demand over supply both in quality and quantity will happen in literature and art?

Second, how will the development of modern science and technology, especially information science, science of the trend of thought, computer technology, psychology and so forth affect our research in literature and art as well as our literary and artistic creations? With regard to this question, the writer does not have even a smattering of knowledge. For instance, it is heard that in foreign countries, computers are applied for writing poems, composing melodies and even writing novels. I have a strong aversion of this kind of argument by

instinct. However, aversion cannot replace science. I am of the opinion that a regularity may be found by computer experts from works that are stereotyped, repeating each other and containing nothing new, formulistic and following the same pattern in order to create the "software" and to work out programs and thereby creating (actually it is modelled on) a variety of products. Well, it is not entirely a bad thing nor is it absolutely impossible to happen if one day the writers who write in accordance with a certain pattern (no matter whether the pattern is his own or of others) would be defeated or even be expelled by computers. Of course, the impact of science and technology will be far beyond that.

Again, for instance, we have already begun to feel that the role of TV has become increasingly important in people's cultural life. This has already caused an impact on movies and other forms of literary and artistic works. At the same time, it has also provided a magnificent possibility which is new and unprecedented in developing literature and art and in developing and popularizing the cultural life. If we do not make a research into this question, it will come seek us and challenge us to our face. Perhaps we will be forced into a passive position.

The improvement of the quality of both culture and spirit of the whole people is an important sign and condition of modernization. Consequently, it will certainly result in a new and large-scale development of literature and art. New, more rigorous and higher demands on literature and art will definitely emerge. This is a great advance and a great choice. For this, it seems that we must be mentally prepared and make a probe into science.

In the above paragraphs, we dealt with the question of orientating toward modernization, but the meaning of orientating toward the future is also included. So far as selecting of materials for literature and art (especially art) is concerned, in most cases they are chosen from things that have already taken place. However, the spirit of literature and art must in general show a great foresight, be oriented toward the future and make efforts to absorb new ideas, new knowledge and new things. Of course, it is impossible that new things can deviate from tradition or that new creations can deviate from heritage. Yet, heritage is at the same time for creating the new, for the present and for the future.

The question of orientating toward the world is also meaningful. In the new historical era, the exchange of literature and art as well as literary and art workers has been rapidly expanded between our country and other countries in the world. Some foreign and overseas literary and artistic works (including theories of literature and art have been enthusiastically introduced and "imported" into our country in a scale which is unprecedented. At the same time, our achievements in creative work and our literary and artistic situations are being increasingly brought to the attention of the whole world. Along with the policy of opening to the outside world which is being expanded day by day in our country, new problems and tasks with regard to orientating toward the world may continuously be put forward before our literary and art workers. For this, we are required to have a new boldness and a breadth of vision, a higher level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism, a greater creative power and



imaginative faculty, and a sober mind and adequate enthusiasm. Also, we are required to take command of more information, more knowledge, more materials and more scientific methods in order to conduct more meticulous research.

In summary, we must on the one hand select the essence and on the other hand discard the dross. We must not copy indiscriminately or reject blindly. Speaking this way is probably easier, but when we meet with concrete problems, it will be more difficult for us to make a concrete analysis. We have a large number of problems to consider and a vast amount of work to do.

Orientating toward the world is not contradictory to paying attention to developing the national style, to the Chinese manner and to satisfying the demand of the Chinese people with what they love to see and hear. Only in the enlarged realm of the "world" and under the circumstances of interchange, opening to the outside world, competition, influencing and struggling against each other, can culture, and literature and art of our nation with socialist content survive, grow in strength and develop. Similarly, only when we can safeguard, explore and display all the fine things of the traditional culture and literature and art of our nation, can we hold our ground and make contributions to the world. Our literary and art workers must have a better understanding of and pay more attention to the "world" than we did in the past in order to draw new stimuli and new information from all over the "world."

The motto orientating toward the modernizations, toward the world and toward the future not only has put forward many sound topics which are worth our thinking, probing and implementing, it also demonstrated a lofty realm of thought and a breadth and a boldness of vision. It calls on us to march forward, encourages us to free ourselves from the many spiritual burdens and the obsolete habits and inspires us to make new efforts to study and go deep into the actual life anew and courageously climb to the peak of literature and art. It also drives us to achieve the goal of bringing our revolutionary spirit into full play and of realizing unity and prosperity in order to make a new breakthrough in our literary and artistic work.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BIRTH CONTROL CONFERENCE--A national conference on contraceptives pills and devices closed in Hangzhou, Zhejiang, on 6 November. The 8-day conference discussed ways to popularize the use of contraceptives pills and devices in family planning. [Summary] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Nov 84 OW]

CSO: 4005/241

## EAST REGION

### GU XIULIAN SPEAKS AT WUXI WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW042119 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Governor Gu Xiulian, who is inspecting the work of Wuxi City, attended and spoke at the opening ceremony of the 10th Wuxi City Women's Congress on the morning of 3 December.

She said: Our country's construction in all fields is developing at a tremendous pace. In undertaking the four modernizations, carrying out the various tasks set by the party Central Committee, and achieving the magnificent goal set by the 12th CPC Congress, a very important matter is to study and grasp new knowledge and technology and learn more skills for undertaking the four modernizations. At present, it is necessary to study well the decision on reform of the economic structure adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Gu Xiulian stressed: With the overall situation in mind, we should do our work well, women cadres should pay particular attention to the affairs of state and those of the province and the city. They should understand the country's general objective of struggle as well as the major policy decisions and tasks in the political, ideological, economic and other fields. When one has done one's work well, one makes an important contribution to the country as a whole.

Comrade Gu Xiulian said: Premier Zhao recently called on us to develop tertiary industry. Much work in this regard can be done by us women. Women should take an active part in this work.

She also hoped that women would undertake the heavy tasks of taking care of children and educating young people and further conduct activities to build the five-good families.

CSO: 4005/240

## EAST REGION

### LI CHANGAN SPEAKS AT MEETING OF LIAISON OFFICERS

SK060432 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] In line with the central directives and the plans of the provincial CPC committee, various prefectures, cities, large enterprises, and institutions of higher learning will soon begin their party rectification work one after another. In order to understand the progress of party rectification work in a timely manner, to keep abreast of the new trends, and to strengthen guidance, the provincial CPC committee decided to dispatch party rectification liaison groups to various localities and units.

From 26 November to 2 December, the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of liaison officers. Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech. Comrade Li Changan pointed out in his speech: The second group of party rectification units should carry out their work in close connection with the general goal and requirements of party rectification, deeply implement guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, pay close attention to reforming the economic structure, make an outline of the seventh 5-year plan, and readjust the leading bodies at all levels. They should also integrate the above-mentioned major tasks together and comprehensively fulfill their tasks with high standards. It is necessary to eliminate the leftist influence, overcome the idea of following the beaten path, deepen the people's understanding of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, further straighten out the guiding ideology of professional work, continue to deeply conduct education on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, carry out heart-to-heart talks among the people, consciously sum up lessons while eliminating factionalism, enhance party spirit, and strengthen unity. Efforts should be made to enhance the communist consciousness of all party members, to heighten revolutionary spirit, to further strengthen the building of leading bodies and the third echelon, and to organizationally readjust those leading bodies which have prominent problems and cannot meet the requirements of the four modernizations. We should conscientiously straighten out, investigate, and handle the problems of serious bureaucracy and the unhealthy trend of abusing one's power to seek personal gain, particularly the unhealthy trends and violations of discipline cropping up in the course of reforming the economic structure, and do a good job in investigating the three types of persons in order to purify the party organizations.

Comrade Li Changan pointed out: All localities and units, on the premise of meeting high standards and rigorous requirements, may adopt flexible methods and measures for party rectification in accordance with their specific situations.

The liaison groups of the provincial CPC committee will leave for various localities and units in early December.

CSO: 4005/240

EAST REGION

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG INSCRIBES FOR EXHIBITION

OW090334 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Report, with portions recorded, by station reporter (Zhai Xu): "The Exhibition of Educational Achievements of Anhui's Vocational Middle Schools Grandly Opened at the Provincial Museum"]

[Excerpts] Over the public square, in front of the gate of the provincial museum exhibition hall this morning, the buntings fluttered and drumbeats and clarious were loud and clear. "More than 2,000 students from Hefei City's 10 vocational middle schools lined up and converged here to attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition of educational achievements of Anhui's vocational middle schools.

Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor; Yang Jike, provincial vice governor; and responsible comrades of the provincial Education Department and other departments concerned were present at the opening ceremony.

To celebrate this exhibition, Huang Huang, Wang Yuzhao, Zhang Kaifan, Yuan Zhen, Hou Yong and other provincial party and government leaders wrote inscriptions.

At the opening ceremony this morning, provincial Governor Wang Yuzhao, on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, warmly congratulated the opening of this exhibition. He said:

[Begin recording] Secondary vocational education is an important component part of the country's education as a whole. We need not only a large number of advanced technical and managerial personnel but also thousands upon thousands of trained intermediate-level and primary technical and management personnel and qualified labor reserve forces. This calls for us to further firmly grasp the structural reform of secondary education and greatly develop vocational education. It is necessary to run vocational middle schools well and train urgently needed, qualified personnel at different levels and standards. In addition to the various vocational middle schools run by education departments, we must also strongly advocate that enterprises and institutions independently run schools and that industrial, commercial, agricultural, and forestry departments jointly run schools with educational

departments and encourage individuals and social bodies to run schools. Educational departments must overcome the trend of striving for a bigger proportion of graduates entering college. It is necessary to improve the quality of teachers, teaching materials, and educational equipment and facilities. It is necessary to improve the quality of vocational education and run well a number of vocational education centers and exemplary key schools so as to create prestige for vocational education. [end recording]

Governor Wang Yuzhao and Vice Governor Yang Jike cut the ribbon for the opening of the exhibition.

CSO: 4005/240

## EAST REGION

### HU LIJIAO SPEAKS AT SHANGHAI COMMITTEE MEETING

OW081423 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Speaking at the 11th standing committee meeting of Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on the morning of 6 October, Chairman Hu Lijiao called on the comrades of every department and unit in Shanghai to make concerted efforts to wipe out ignorance of legal affairs and do their utmost to create a new situation in the propaganda of and education in socialist democracy and the legal system in this municipality.

In his speech entitled "Give Scope to Socialist Democracy, Improve the Socialist Legal System" at the meeting, Comrade Hu Lijiao first reviewed the municipality's achievements in advancing socialist democracy and popularizing the socialist legal system since the new Constitution of the country was promulgated.

Comrade Hu Lijiao said: Advancing socialist democracy and popularizing the socialist legal system is a protracted and arduous task of great strategic significance. It requires us to do a great deal of work and exert tireless efforts. He added: At present and in a period to come, it is necessary to give prominence to propagating economic laws and regulations, popularizing the open-door policy and the statutes and rules on economic reform, and making everyone understand that the NPC Standing Committee's decision on severely punishing criminals doing serious harm to public security will be persistently implemented. That is part of our efforts to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in public security and in the standards of social conduct.

Hu Lijiao continued: All departments and units are required to coordinate their efforts in carrying out propaganda of and education in socialist democracy and the legal system. They should see that such propaganda and the education program is continuous, consistent, and wide-ranging, designed for the masses to advance the material and spirit civilization process in Shanghai.

The meeting discussed and approved a report submitted by the financial and trade subcommittee of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee on processing motions advanced by the municipal deputies. The motions had been forwarded by the subcommittee for examination by the Presidium of the Second Session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress.



The meeting also discussed and approved the report submitted by the Municipal People's Procuratorate requesting approval of its plan to set up procurator's offices in reform-through-labor centers outside the municipality. The meeting appointed (Ha Boxin) chairman of the Municipal Nationalities Affairs Commission and (Lin Rong) director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office under the Municipal People's Government.

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## EAST REGION

### FUJIAN PARTY COMMITTEE ON RECTIFICATION

OW071401 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Note of FUJIAN RIBAO editorial department:

From 1 to 5 August the enlarged ninth Plenary Session of the Third Fujian CPC Committee reviewed the report made by the provincial party committee's standing committee on comparison and examination in party rectification. The session held that the standing committee was earnest and serious, got hold of the major problems, and displayed the spirit of seeking truth from facts when it carried out the comparison and examination. At the same time, the session also made some pertinent suggestions with regard to shortcomings in the examination. On the basis of these suggestions, the provincial party committee's standing committee held discussions and made some revisions to its report on the comparison and examination. Published here are the second and third parts of the report. [End of note]

In the course of studying party rectification documents, the standing committee of the provincial party committee has carried out comparison and examination in the light of the general tasks and general goals set by the 12th CPC National Congress and Comrade Hu Yaobang's call that "it is hoped that Fujian will be ahead of other provinces in the four-modernizations drive," as well as in our actual work and thinking. Generally speaking, the provincial party committee has implemented the line set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Its leading bodies are united, its work has been done energetically, and achievements have been the main aspect. However, when we examine whether or not we have maintained a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically, there still remains a considerable gap. This is mainly manifested in insufficient emancipation of the mind; inadequate efforts to implement policy when carrying out our work, including being too slow in shifting the focus of work; insufficient boldness in pushing reforms; inability to feel free when opening to the outside world; failure to give priority to developing intellectual resources; weaknesses in ideological and organizational work; and signs of bureaucracy in style of work.

#### 1. Insufficient Emancipation of the Mind

We have accomplished a great deal in setting things to right and making thoroughgoing reforms since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central

Committee and our minds are fairly emancipated as compared with the past. However, the influence of "leftist" ideology is still far from being eliminated and remains a major obstacle in our efforts to carry out the policy of "opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy" and "making special exceptions and taking flexible measures" and to speed up our province's economic construction. This is the primary problem which must be solved in carrying out party rectification.

Already back in 1979 the central authorities approved that Guangdong and Fujian could, in their foreign economic activities, adopt "special policies and flexible measures." The central authorities also repeatedly called on us to "make breakthroughs and create experiences when making economic readjustments and structural reforms, broadening economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries, and building special economic zones" and to "get ahead of others in improving the economy." Because we have not sufficiently emancipated our minds, we are not quite unified in thinking, have not fully exercised the additional self-decision powers given us by the central authorities, and have not been able to act wherever and whenever an open-door policy, efforts to enliven the economy, and special exceptions or flexible measures are called for. We have not done what is permitted by the regulations of the central authorities on these matters, much less adopting special policies and flexible measures.

The central authorities called on us "to be bold and feel free to do anything as long as it conforms with the party's line, principles, and policies and is useful to economic readjustment and development in the two provinces and in the country as a whole." But we have neither been bold nor been feeling free. There are many things that Guangdong has already started but we have not dared to do. In some cases, we are even behind those provinces where no special policies or flexible measures have been adopted.

Why is our emancipation of the mind insufficient? The main reason is that we have failed to clear up "leftist" ideas in an all-round way. Among us, members of the standing committee, there is no difference of view as to whether there are still "leftist" ideas in our minds. The only difference of view concerns their extent, seriousness, and the length of time needed to be aware of the presence. For instance, we have repudiated the viewpoint of taking grain as the key, but we are not determined enough to change the internal structure of agriculture and the food situation. We have failed to bring into full play our superiority as a subtropical province and make big progress in developing a diversified economy.

"Leftist" mistakes committed systematically and widely in the past have adversely affected our endeavor in all fields of work. There was a "leftist" tendency not only in implementing the policy of opening the country to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy but also in implementing the policy toward cadres and intellectuals, the policy of carrying out united front work, the policy toward overseas Chinese, the policy toward Taiwan compatriots and toward families left behind by personnel who are now in Taiwan, and the policy on nationalities affairs. Because of the resistance to policy

implementation, quite a few problems still await solution and there are persons who just do not like to clear up these problems. This is the result of our failure to repudiate and liquidate "leftist" ideas.

## 2. Slow Shifting of the Focus of Work

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee adopted the historic policy decision to shift the focus of the party's work to economic construction. Since that plenary session, the political and economic situation in our province has greatly developed and the annual growth rate of its total value of industrial and agricultural output has reached 8.6 percent--higher than the national average--but the economic results achieved by the province have not been as good as expected and the improvements made have not been fast enough. Last year, our province ranked 21st in the nation in total value of industrial and agricultural output.

Objectively speaking, a great part of the energy of party committees at and below the provincial level has been spent on dealing with the many problems left by history and the "cultural revolution," painstakingly creating order out of chaos, implementing various policies, and reinvestigating cases of those involved in the Lin Piao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques' schemes. These things have impeded the development of Fujian's economic construction in the past several years. But a more important cause has been our failure to exert determined efforts to shift the focus of the party's work to economic construction.

## 3. Failure to Be Bold in Carrying Out Reforms

Over the past few years we have scored some achievements in reforming the rural economy. The institution of the contractual responsibility system linking output to remuneration has revitalized the rural areas in the province. But the pace of urban economic reform has not been accelerated. As a result of power concentration in our economic management system, enterprises have relied on the state in such ways as "everyone eating from the same big pot" while workers have likewise relied on enterprises. Management through planning has been unified and rigid. As far as our financial management is concerned, there have been few ways to make money and pool funds, not speaking of spending money wisely. Circulation has been out of line with production. Urban centers and the countryside, and the various areas and departments have been artificially divorced from each other.

## 4. Inability to Feel Free in Opening the Country to the Outside World

It is correct to say that in the course of opening the country to the outside world, efforts have been made over the past several years to launch external propaganda, promote construction of basic installations, and improve the investment environment. During the period under review, some items were imported on an experimental basis. But, speaking as a whole, we have not created a new situation in our economic relations with foreign countries.

The policy of building the Xiamen special economic zone is correct. It is correct to first promote construction of basic installations there, create a sound investment environment, and consider the establishment of a number of joint ventures of the nature of processing industrial plants in the zone. Some important principles have, however, not been formulated until after instructed to do so by central leading comrades when they came to inspect Xiamen. These principles are that we should build the special economic zones into showcases of imported advanced technology and advanced management methods and that some domestic markets may be opened to such advanced technology.

Due to the aforementioned reasons, the amount of overseas Chinese investment and foreign capital brought into the province in the past few years has been limited. We have tended to fight "meeting engagements," talked too much, and accomplished very little because we have failed to have an overall view of the use of foreign investment and to have an overall plan for importing items from foreign countries.

#### 5. Failure to Give Priority to the Development of Intellectual Resources

To swiftly overcome our province's backwardness in meeting the challenge of the new technological revolution in the world, Fujian should stress the development of intellectual resources to ensure success. Our provincial party committee has not been very clear about this developmental strategy, which is vital to us in the last part of this century as well as in the next century. The development of intellectual resources has not been given priority. We have not effectively implemented in our system, policy, and practical work the principle that science and technology should be oriented toward economic construction and that economic construction should be dependent on scientific and technological progress.

What are Fujian's disadvantages and difficulties? Shortage of capital and technology. This being the case, it was unclear for some time what strategy our province should adopt to develop its economy, especially with regard to the specific approach for industrial development. To build up our backbone industries, at one time we paid more attention to the construction of new projects, thereby overlooking technical transformation. As a result, equipment and technology in enterprises have remained backward and many local industrial products have not been competitive over the years. This shows that one way to achieve quick results with less investment and bring about a healthy cycle is to give priority to essential attributes, small and medium-sized enterprises, and technical transformation, that is, by combining the import of advanced technology with the transformation of old enterprises. We were late however in recognizing this. It was not until 1983 that we set specific requirements to import 100 projects. This year we will import 200 projects. But this is still not enough. We have not made all economic departments and enterprises foster the idea of relying on scientific and technical progress and paying attention to importing and assimilating technology and using it creatively. We have not worked out a comprehensive plan for technical transformation in enterprises or transformation plans for all trades.

## 6. Weak Links in Ideology and Organization

In ideological and political work, the first thing is to constantly eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence and oppose erroneous trends from the right so that people throughout the province will be ideologically united to fulfill the party's general tasks and goals, bolster their confidence, and march in step. In many areas we have experienced difficulties in getting our jobs done. This is mainly because the provincial party committee has not done well in unifying our thoughts.

Since some questions are not fully discussed and a common understanding is not reached within the standing committee of the provincial party committee, comrades at the lower levels are left hesitant and divided in their opinions. Some policies have undergone unpredictable changes. For instance, the policy to replace sugar with grain and the policy concerning small hydroelectric power stations lack continuity.

Weakness and laxity prevail in our struggle against evil trends within the party. Education on party discipline has not been thoroughly carried out and greater efforts are needed to conduct effective education by drawing on typical examples. Problems within the party that should be handled have not been sternly handled or have been left unsolved for a long time. We have not given enough assistance and support to discipline inspection commissions at all levels when they encounter difficulties in handling problems related to party style. Indiscretion also occurs when dealing with specific people or matters, thereby dampening the enthusiasm of some cadres.

In organization work, the leading bodies at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels and in other departments have been readjusted in the past 2 years so that most of the leading bodies are younger in age and more knowledgeable. Unity among cadres has also been strengthened. Meanwhile, due to inadequate efforts in following the mass line and failure to listen to different opinions, some people have been mistakenly selected and even promoted to leading posts at the provincial level. The provincial party committee is responsible for this and has drawn a lesson from it.

We have not been firm enough in attending to the work of building the "third echelon" and we need to be more broadminded in promoting talented personnel. We tend to focus on party and government cadres when we talk about promoting talented personnel. We have little understanding of cadres in theoretical, economic, cultural, and educational or in foreign liaison affairs, not speaking of boldly promoting them and putting them to good use. At one time, we lacked the awareness, determination, and effective measures to clean out the "three types of people." Progress was very slow in this work.

## 7. Bureaucracy in Work Style

In leadership style and in implementing the system of integrating collective leadership with division of labor based on individual responsibility, much is left to be desired. On the one hand, the provincial party committee has taken

on too much work. Quite often, every matter, big or small, has to be discussed at a standing committee meeting. This overburdens the party committee with a lot of work which is either unnecessary or impossible to fulfill. At other times, jobs that have already been assigned to individuals under the principle of division of labor based on individual responsibility are put up for discussion at standing committee meetings because the responsible individuals lack decisiveness or a sense of responsibility. The situation often leaves the party committee with little time or energy for study, investigation, discussion of important matters, or doing party work. This weakens the party's leadership. On the other hand, there is also lack of unified leadership. Some departments change decisions at will, one of the reasons why the same policy is often under the control of a number of departments and why policies undergo changes so often.

Another problem related to work style is superficiality. In some past projects, although the related tasks, principles, and appeals had been publicized, they still met with failure because of the lack of a specific plan for implementation, the absence of a strong leadership, and failure to carry out timely and serious inspection and supervision.

During the individual comparison and examination in the course of party rectification, the standing committee also examined and gained a better understanding of some unhealthy practices other than bureaucracy. But generally speaking, it has admitted to failure in strictly implementing the "guiding principles" and in setting examples in taking the lead.

To promote reform and economic development and bring about fundamental improvement in party style, social practices, and social order, the provincial party committee, in view of the abovementioned problems, has maintained that in future rectification work, it must solve the following problems:

- 1) Fulfill party rectification in an all-round way, further strengthen party building.

In party rectification, we must continue to eliminate "leftist" ideological influences, persist in the correct ideological line, and maintain a high degree of ideological and political consistency with the central authorities. We must organize all departments and units to carry out a thorough study of all current principles, policies, rules, regulations, and systems. In dealing with obsolete matters that are incompatible with the general task and goals, we should promptly change those that can be promptly changed, create conditions to gradually change those that cannot be changed immediately, and seek to perfect those that require supplements or revisions. We should carry out serious investigation of the implementation of major decisions or instructions issued by the central authorities and should fulfill one by one all decisions or instructions that have not yet been fulfilled.

We must totally negate the "cultural revolution" in theory and in deed. We must strengthen education for party members and cadres, sincerely draw a lesson from the "cultural revolution," clarify any muddled ideas, strengthen

party spirit, eliminate factionalism, and strengthen the unity of the cadres contingent.

2) Formulate a strategy for provincewide economic and social development, set still clearer objectives.

To enable Fujian to march at the head of the four modernizations by the end of this century, the standing committee of the provincial party committee must further eliminate "leftist" influences, emancipate its thinking, seek truth from facts, continuously analyze and gain a full understanding of the province's local conditions, realize both strongpoints and shortcomings, and proceed from reality in formulating our own strategy and specific plans for development. After repeated consultations, the standing committee has drafted a "brief chart of the strategic concept for Fujian's economic and social development until the year 2,000" and is soliciting views from all concerned parties concerning this concept.

The overall guiding ideology for Fujian's future economic and social development should be: Opening up the outside world, reform, economic results, speed, and stamina. On the one hand, we must fully tap Fujian's local mountain and marine resources and give full play to its advantages in having a large number of overseas Chinese compatriots and a number of economic zones. We must build up the eight bases, boldly develop township enterprises, and integrate our huge natural and manpower resources with modern science, technology, and management, and turn them into a formidable production force. On the other hand, we must face the world, take full advantage of Fujian's geological proximity to Taiwan and Hong Kong as well as of its large number of overseas Chinese compatriots, actively promote economic and technological exchanges with the outside world, boldly and wisely absorb foreign capital, technology, management methods, and professional people, develop tourism, engage in manpower export, and strive to achieve better results in economic construction with relatively good speed.

3) Step up restructuring, solve the problem of self-decision powers of enterprises, and separation of government from enterprises.

To streamline the administration and extend self-decision powers to lower-level units is the core of the matter in restructuring. Since the beginning of this year, a number of measures and methods to "untie" these units and give them self-decision powers have been approved for adoption by the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the various departments. A serious check-up of their implementation should be conducted and constant efforts should be made to sum up experience and refine and popularize these measures and methods. Let the practice of the "contract system" spread to cities, maintain the good momentum of reform there, and continue to make in-depth progress in carrying out the various reforms.

In order to obtain experience, the provincial party committee has decided to experiment with the following reforms in selected localities, trades, and units: trying out comprehensive urban economic restructuring in the two



cities of Fuzhou and Sanming; selecting 55 industrial and 35 commercial enterprises that have appealed to be "untied" for experimentation in internal enterprise reform; experimenting with reform of the economic management system in the three major trades of tea, sugar refining, and paper making; and experimenting in restructuring leading bodies of provincial-level organs to realize the separation between the party, the government, and enterprises. All localities and departments should also carry out such selected experiments for the purpose of guiding and pushing reforms.

4) Be bold and feel free in opening to the outside world, strive for still faster and better results in building special economic zones.

We should understand more clearly the guiding principle set forth by the central leading comrades that "to open up to the outside world means to open up, not to stop it" so as to unify thinking, and we should make concerted efforts to further enable the province to implement special policies and flexible measures in all of its foreign economic activities.

With the port cities of Xiamen, Fuzhou, and Quanzhou serving as our windows, linked up as they are with the coastal hometowns of overseas Chinese, river ports, cities and towns, we should build a forward position for the whole province for opening to the outside world.

The Xiamen Special Economic Zone should adopt a still more flexible open-door policy. It should continue to improve the investment environment, implement the preferential-treatment policy, step up economic legislation, make itself more attractive to overseas Chinese and foreign businessmen, and strive for big development in the construction of the special economic zone.

5) Develop intellectual resources with good results, make advances on the strength of intellectual power.

In order to be in the fore of the four modernizations drive and attain the country's advanced standards, Fujian must lay stress on the development of its intellectual resources, make advances on the strength of intellectual power, and achieve progress by leaps and bounds. This calls for increasing investment in intellectual resources, training talented people in a big way, importing advanced technologies, and developing science and technology. The provincial party committee has already convened a plenary session in which discussions were held on the special topic of plans, principles, and policies for the development of science and technology.

6) Be really personally concerned about the building of socialist spiritual civilization, practically strengthen the building of democracy and the legal system.

The provincial party committee must firmly foster the idea that socialist material and spiritual civilization must be promoted simultaneously. At present, the building of socialist spiritual civilization must be combined with urban and rural construction planning, particularly with reforming the

system and opening to the outside world. The provincial party committee and the party committees at all other levels should all act as soon as possible in accordance with the actual situation to map out plans for building spiritual civilization, including cultural, ideological, and environmental construction. We must set a long-term goal of struggle and have a short-term plan for implementation. In doing actual work, it is necessary to have the determination to do it over a long period; overcome the shortcoming of doing it now energetically, now laxly; lay stress on actual results; and guard against formalism and doing work merely for appearance's sake.

The provincial party committee should strengthen the building of democracy and the legal system. It should also set an example in stimulating and educating the party organizations at all levels and party members to strengthen their concept of the legal system and consciously wage a resolute struggle against the practice of "not observing or not strictly enforcing the law" as well as against violations of the law.

7) Strengthen leadership, firmly implement policy.

The standing committee of the provincial party committee should discuss important matters, oversee the development of the overall situation, strive for further improvement of their ability to exercise leadership over modern economic work and to implement policies while improving leadership methods and carrying out work in all fields of endeavor.

The standing committee of the provincial party committee is required to conscientiously implement the principle of democratic centralism. To give full scope to democracy and to other people's opinions, major issues should be discussed collectively so as to avoid mistakes in policy decisions. After a resolution is adopted, the members of the standing committee should take the lead in carrying it out and resolutely combat decentralism and laxity in order to uphold the party's centralized unity.

It is necessary to separate the party's work from that of the government and bring the role of the government and its departments into play. Enterprises and localities should have greater powers in making their own decisions so that they will have the vigor to enliven the economy. The bad phenomenon of authorizing government departments to issue separate or even conflicting orders and make unpredictable changes in orders issued must be resolutely eliminated.

Members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee should overcome the bureaucratic style of pretending to be busy while handling routine matters, free themselves from "mountains of documents and endless meetings," and devote at least one quarter of their time every year to duty in grassroots units. Except for under special circumstances, they should hold no meetings at least 2 days each week. This will allow them time to conduct investigation and study and promote policy implementation in grassroots units.

Our province has been authorized to adopt special and flexible policies. In the course of achieving our party's general goal, the province has been assigned the arduous task of marching ahead of other provinces and autonomous regions so that it can gain experience. We will certainly be able to honor Comrade Hu Yaobang's call that this province should lead the four modernizations drive if we firmly and creatively carry out the party central committee's line, principles, and policies and if we can earnestly overcome our shortcomings, correct our errors, persist in the open-door policy, and step up the reform process.

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EAST REGION

XIAMEN UNIVERSITY TO SET UP INTERNATIONAL CENTER

OW100851 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] To promote international exchange of culture, science, and technology, Xiamen University plans to set up an international training center. The university has recently set up a special organ to take charge of this work. The international training center will sponsor various training and study classes for both Chinese and foreign students. The center will organize the exchange of Chinese culture with foreign countries, enroll foreign students for study at the university, train advanced specialists urgently needed by the country, and provide science and technology information and management expertise concerning institutes of higher learning from abroad. The center's main tasks are as follows:

1. To sponsor various short-term training and study classes, hire foreign experts and teachers to lecture at the university, introduce modern apparatuses and equipment, and create a learning environment equivalent to that in advanced foreign countries for students at home.
2. To invite experts and teachers at home and abroad to train various kinds of specialists to serve the four modernizations, as well as to train specialists for foreign countries.
3. To enroll foreign students to study at the university and train them in basic Chinese language.
4. To sponsor various training classes and seminars on the Chinese economy, the economy of special economic zones, and Chinese culture as entrusted by foreign institutions.

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## EAST REGION

### PARTY COMMITTEE APPROVES REFORM SUGGESTIONS

OW030254 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee recently approved and circulated a report by its organizational department and the party group of the provincial personnel bureau on some suggestions for reforming cadres' personnel system. Henceforth, to improve the administration of cadres, administrative power will be gradually decentralized so that each level will be responsible for administering its cadres. In principle, the provincial party committee is only responsible for administering the principal leading cadres at the next lower level.

The suggestions of the provincial party committee's organizational department and the party group of the provincial personnel bureau are designed to encourage and promote the flow of personnel. Institutions of higher learning, research institutes, and large enterprises where competent personnel are fairly concentrated should allow their scientific and technical personnel whose specialties are not being put to use to be transferred to more suitable jobs. Personnel affairs departments are empowered to intervene directly on behalf of applicants whose reasonable applications for transfer have been rejected by their units.

The organizational department and the party group also made suggestions on reforming the system of electing township cadres, expanding the personnel administrative powers of enterprises and institutions, establishing the responsibility system in party and government organs, enforcing the system of exchange of cadres at and above the county levels, and putting into effect the system of cadres' retirement, and called on party committees at all levels to carry out the suggestions on a trial basis in the light of the actual conditions in their localities and units.

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## EAST REGION

### SHANGHAI GOVERNMENT HOLDS CADRE MEETING

OW090353 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a cadre meeting at the Jingan stadium on 7 December to relay the guidelines of the Second National Technical Progress Work meeting and draw up plan for Shanghai's industrial production and technical progress in 1985. In accordance with the demand set by the municipal party committee that by 1990 Shanghai catch up with the advanced world level of the early 1980's in terms of major products of key industrial departments and their technology, the meeting called for speeding up technical progress, setting specific goals for different stages, and drawing up working plan. With regard to Shanghai industrial enterprises' technical progress in next year, it is necessary to give prominence to key points by firmly grasping well 22 key trades, products in 32 categories, and revamping projects of some key backbone enterprises. It is necessary to speed up import projects to guarantee that 250 projects be completed and start production next year so as to receive economic results ahead of schedule. It is necessary to actively fulfill the three 500-item plans in trial-production of new products, starting production and catching up with and surpassing the advanced world level. It is necessary to first promote the food processing industry, photographic equipment industry, household electric appliances industry, water treatment, and auto part production.

(Xu Qingxiong), deputy director of the municipal economic commission, made a report at the meeting. At the meeting certificates of merit were issued for enterprises and projects which had shown remarkable progress in technology.

CS0: 4005/240

## EAST REGION

### JINAN PLA UNITS' EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

SK110451 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 December, Zhang Zhi, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, delivered a summing-up report at the experience-exchange meeting on conducting education on science and culture in order to train personnel to be competent for military and civilian services.

In his report, he first reviewed the gratifying achievements scored by the PLA units in the work of conducting education on science and culture in order to train personnel competent in military and civilian work over the past 2 years. He stated: During the past 2 years, the military region has held more than 400 classes at senior and junior middle school levels and secondary specialized school level for cadres, and has had more than 10,000 personnel join the rotation training program. Nearly 5,000 cadres at or below the age of 40 and at or below the junior middle school level culturally have received junior middle school level diplomas, amounting to 99.75 percent of the total number of personnel who have joined the classes. The military region prefulfilled by 1 year the training assignment given by the PLA General Political Department. More than 6,000 persons out of some 9,000 personnel who joined night classes, television broadcast classes, and classes offering courses through correspondence and periodicals have graduated from them. More than 3,400 outstanding fighters have been enrolled at various military institutions through the unified examination for higher education.

Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Zhi stated: The PLA units have greatly strengthened the work of training dual-purpose personnel. In 1984, units at or above the regiment level throughout the military region have set up more than 200 schools and training centers and bases and more than 5,100 specialized classes of various categories. More than 46,300 persons have been appraised as qualified by the authorities of the PLA units and the local governments and have received technical certificates; some of these have become carpenters, bricklayers, painters, writers, and specialized experts in planting, breeding, and repairing jobs. A large number of retired fighters who have returned home have become the major successors for rural cadres at the grassroots levels and have become useful and able persons engaging in developing commodity production in rural areas.

In citing the future tasks in his report, Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Zhi pointed out: In conducting education on science and culture, we should

gradually upgrade out level to that of higher learning and secondary specialized schools. In training personnel competent in civilian and military work, we should make them become useful persons at high levels and with high quality. Each fighter should master one or two specialized techniques and knowledge before his retirement. We should truly put the work of conducting education on science and culture, for the purpose of training people competent in military and civilian work, on the track of training and education program and on the track of an important schedule for building PLA units and should upgrade the work to a new level.

CSO: 4005/240



EAST REGION

FUJIAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

OW021225 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The 10th Standing Committee session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress concluded this afternoon. The 5-day session deliberated and adopted regulations governing the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, provisional regulations on keeping in contact with people's deputies, and provisional regulations governing the formulation of local regulations. It also adopted a decision on designating a constitution propaganda day, Fujian provincial regulations governing the management of metrological equipment, and a provincial people's congress standing committee resolution on discontinuing the implementation of the provisional regulations governing the collection of litigation expenses for civil economic disputes in some courts. The session also made some appointments and removals.

Cai Li, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, president at today's session. Comrade Cai Li stressed in his speech that the standing committee of the provincial people's congress must firmly foster the guiding ideology of serving reform and economic construction, carry forward the spirit of being brave in exploring and blazing new trails, and actively participate in reforms. It is necessary to strengthen the legal system to ensure and promote the sound development of reform. Efforts should be made to go into the realities of life by conducting research and investigation and to work out the standing committee's 1983 work plan for legislation, deliberation, and supervision to truly bring into play the function of this organ of state power in making and contributing to reform.

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EAST REGION

MILITARY CADRES GRADUATE FROM COLLEGE COURSES

OW112336 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The first commencement ceremony for 91 military cadres graduating from the first college-level classes established in military barracks--classes co-sponsored by Nanjing University and a certain corps of the Nanjing Military Region--was held in Yixing this afternoon. The 91 graduates, who had been released from their military duties to take the college courses, all passed the tests for 24 courses and received certificates from Nanjing University.

The college classes, first established in PLA barracks 2 years ago, were operated by Nanjing University's Department of Philosophy. Over the past 2 years, the 91 students completed 1,800 hours of study in the 24 courses, and their average score was 83.7. During these 2 years, 37 teachers, including 7 associate professors, of Nanjing University gave lectures in those classes.

Yu Qiuli, director of the General Political Department of the PLA, praised the classes after they were established in the military barracks.

Making a special trip to the commencement ceremony to extend their greetings to the graduates were Wang Jingmin, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region; Wei Jinshan and (Lei Yu), director and deputy director respectively of the Political Department of the Nanjing Military Region; (Ling Yuxuan), deputy secretary of the Nanjing University party committee; and (Yu Shaoyi), vice president of Nanjing University, as well as representatives of the PLA General Political Department and representatives of the educational departments, institutes of higher education, and military units in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanghai, and Anhui, totalling more than 1,200 people.

Beginning tomorrow, the Nanjing Military Region will sponsor in Yixing a meeting on college education to review its experiences in promoting education among the troops.

CSO: 4005/240

EAST REGION

FILMMAKERS URGE NEGATION OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW071303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Article by reporters Li Derun and Feng Yingbing]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--In an era of drastic changes how should contemporary Chinese cinema adjust itself to the new historical developments and continue to advance? After conscientiously discussing this question, comrades attending a symposium to review the 35 years of new China's movie industry, sponsored by the Chinese Movie Technology Research Center, said: The movie circles should go a step further to eliminate the "left" influence, thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," adhere to revolutionary realism, advance along the road to democratization, and gear their work to the new world, new typical figures, and new audiences.

New China's movie industry has scored remarkable achievements despite the many setbacks it has suffered. In the past 35 years it has produced over 1,300 feature films (including films on traditional operas), more than 40 of which have won international prizes. In the course of practice, the movie industry has trained a contingent of movie workers who have passed tough tests and who are politically conscious and artistically skillful. Moreover, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a number of young and middle-aged filmmakers have emerged who have been quite successful because they dared to blaze new trails and explore new things.

Speaking at the symposium, renowned director Xie Jin said with emotion: "The time for making great and good films in China has come." Xia Yan, Chen Huangmei, and others also addressed the symposium. They stressed that it is very important for movie circles to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," eliminate the interference of "left" ideas, and resolutely implement the party Central Committee's line on emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts. Otherwise, it will be impossible to expel all the fear lingering in filmmakers' minds; impossible to overcome the phenomenon of "it is better not to seek merit artistically than to make mistakes politically"; and impossible to fulfil Comrade Hu Yaobang's requirements for achieving "great inspiration, great unity, great prosperity."

More than 100 screenwriters, directors, performers, and movie theoreticians attended the symposium which was held recently in Beijing. They presented over 40 papers at the meeting, which summed up both the positive and negative experiences of new China's movie industry and discussed its future prospects. The symposium participants expressed their determination to make still greater contributions to making China's movie industry one having Chinese characteristics.

CSO: 4005/240

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI TRAINS TRANSFERRED ARMY CADRES

OW051335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0029 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Article by reporters An Xiaoping and Wu Dongfeng]

[Text] Shanghai, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--Army cadres who were transferred to civilian work in Shanghai this year will receive training at colleges and universities group by group in order to meet the need for talented personnel in national construction. The first group of nearly 100 transferred cadres was recently enrolled at the Political College of Shanghai University.

During their 6-month training period, the army cadres assigned to the Shanghai economic front will study the party's principles and policies on economic construction and the history of Shanghai's economic development. They will also take the following courses: Political economics, introduction to industrial enterprise management, and history of the Communist Party of China.

Over 600 army cadres were transferred to civilian work in Shanghai this year. The departments concerned will enroll them at Tongji University, the Shanghai College of Education, the Shanghai College of Finance and Economics, and party schools run by the municipal and district party committees. This will help familiarize the transferred cadres quickly with local work and facilitate local employment units in evaluating and employing these cadres. The move is an important measure in reforming the work of placing transferred army cadres in Shanghai.

It is learned that the transferred cadres undergoing training at college and universities are industrious and score fairly good achievements.

CSO: 4005/240

EAST REGION

MISTREATMENT OF INTELLECTUAL REPORTED IN JIANGXI

Incident and Aftermath

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Zhao Xiangru [6392 4161 1172]: "Assailant Goes Free While Victim Suffers Serious Injuries; A Monstrous Absurdity Perpetrated by the Jiangxi Electronics Institute and Nanchang's Donghu Prefectural Court"]

[Text] A middle-aged scientist-technician at the Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Electronics Xiong Xiqian [3574 6932 5709] sustained serious injuries when he was beaten up by a worker at the Institute, Chen Zhikun [7115 1807 0981]. For a long time Xiong was unable to secure proper handling of his case, during which time insiders to the case caused him intense aggravation. During an 8-month period of time, Xiong Xiqian not only brought a suit at court, he also wrote some 60 letters to relevant persons and appealed to dozens of units, but the assailant, Chen Zhikun, remains at large.

Assistant engineer Xiong Xiqian and the young worker Chen Zhikun shared a dormitory room. In July of 1983, Chen used a gas pot to cook in his bedroom, which violated management regulations. In observance of gas safety regulations, Xiong acted on his own to put an end to this, which Chen deeply resented. On 10 October, when Xiong was using a kerosene stove for cooking, which was entirely in keeping with safety regulations, Chen used this as an excuse to provoke a quarrel and brutally attacked Xiong. Chen directed more than 20 fierce blows to Xiong's head, eyes, abdomen, chest, back, and shoulder blades, and shouted at him: "Old man, today you must die!" Xiong Xiqian was spitting blood, his left eye was bleeding, his left kidney area was black and blue and swollen, and he had difficulty urinating. An examination by a medical forensic turned up three fractured ribs (the fourth, fifth, and sixth) and a mild concussion. After 7 months of treatment and medical expenses amounting to more than 700 yuan, Xiong still had not returned to normal physical strength.

What is puzzling is the Electronic Institute's attitude of "turning big problems into small ones and turning small problems into none at all" toward this serious breach of discipline and the law. Moreover, the relevant court of justice unexpectedly bent the law for the benefit of friends, such that to this day the case has not been properly adjudicated. Chen relied upon the fact that he is the son and younger brother of cadres

as well as upon the running around actions of certain social relations to defend or deflect responsibility for his unlawful behavior. Under these extremely trying circumstances, Xiong Xiqian appealed to the Judong Prefectural People's Court of Nanchang. The individual in charge of the case, so-and-so Hu [5170], said very casually to Xiong that Chen would have to pay 150 yuan of his medical expenses, and this would settle the issue. Xiong understandably could not agree to such a judgment.

After his beating, six doctors and forensics classified Xiong's injuries as "serious." On 26 May 1984 the relevant leading comrades of Jiangxi Province, Nanchang City, and Donghu Prefecture issued a memorandum on the need to "speedily investigate and punish." The Prefectural People's Criminal Court tried the case and affirmed that Chen's actions were criminal, but since "opinions were divided" concerning punishment, the case is still in court. What is significant is that 8 months after the incident someone notified Xiong that they wanted to re-examine the extent of his injuries at that time, to take new pictures, and reevaluate his condition. Someone even openly challenged Xiong: "You are no one special! What appeal?" "The records of your complaint to the higher court still have not reached me!"

The judicial department of Donghu Prefecture still has not disposed of this open-and-shut case of criminal behavior. Instead, it has very cynically and cruelly slandered the victim. The people cannot help but ask: Why has this happened?

#### Editorial Afterword

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 84 p 3

[Editor's postscript by Yeh Ban [0673 0133]: "Why has 'Swift Investigation and Punishment' Turned into No Investigation and No Punishment?"]

[Text] Xiong Xiqian, a scientist-technician at the Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Electronics was beaten up, and the provincial, municipal, and prefectural leadership issued instructions to "speedily investigate and punish." Eight months after the incident, however, the Institute and the local courts still have not investigated or punished, and what was originally a simple matter has now become a complicated legal case with no end in sight. Something queer is going on that needs looking into.

Beating a person is against the law--the court has to know this. The Electronics Institute certainly knows that the victim was beaten black and blue. Why then has there been no investigation and no punishment? The court personnel got to the heart of the matter when, pounding the table and striking the bench, he rebuked the victim: "You are no one special!" They have wrongly scolded persons for being "stinking number nines."

People frequently say that implementing the policy on intellectuals is difficult. One reason for this is that there are responsible persons in many departments and units who adopt the act tough and talk soft attitude toward party policies and directives from higher authorities. This kind of person always prefers to leave things to chance: Party policies and directives of higher authorities are not mere gusts of wind. As long as you toughen your scalp and stand up to a headwind, what else can you do to me? If we want to change this person's attitude, a realistic approach would be not to allow his "past history" to come to fruition. If you do not implement policy, I will enforce discipline; if you do not investigate and punish someone who breaks the law and violates discipline, I will investigate and punish you; if you delay at the outset, I will not allow you to stall midway. Without this sort of rigid tenacity and strength a fundamental turn for the better in party workstyle will not be possible.

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CSO: 4005/157

## EAST REGION

### GOOD TIMES FOR INTELLECTUALS IN YICHUN

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Zhao Xiangru [6392 4161 1172]: "Yichun Prefecture Diligently Implements Intellectual Policy; Unjust and Mistried Cases Are Redressed Without Exception; Large Numbers of Outstanding Personnel Are Promoted; Living Conditions Are Improving; Separation of Families is Being Dealt With"]

[Text] Yichun Prefecture in Jiangxi Province has achieved remarkable success in actively implementing all policies on intellectuals.

Up to the 15th of October, 678 long-standing unjust and mistried cases against intellectuals throughout the prefecture were completely redressed and rectified and all loose ends tied up.

In the course of selecting outstanding intellectuals to fill leadership positions at various levels, the attitude of the Yichun Prefecture leadership was boldly to show confidence in them, make exceptions in granting promotions, and entrust them with important assignments. In recent years the prefecture has promoted a total of 1,399 intellectuals, 282 of whom held positions at or above the county level and 1,100 at the prefectural level. Seven of the chiefs and deputy chiefs of 11 counties throughout the prefecture are college graduates. And the key leading cadres of the leadership departments of highly demanding professions, particularly the scientific, educational, cultural, public health, and propaganda departments, are now without exception intellectuals.

Yichun Prefecture has provided very good working and living conditions for intellectuals. In recent years the tuition for over 1,950 elementary and middle-level intellectuals enrolled in university refresher and advanced courses has been paid with local finances. More than 1,800 [as published] dormitories especially for middle and upper level intellectuals have been constructed throughout the prefecture; they have moved into dormitories that occupy a total of 40 to 80 square meters.

To deal with the problem of intellectuals living in separate quarters from their spouses, Yichun Prefecture took the initiative to move the family members of over 120 intellectuals, thereby reducing trouble on



the home front. The Intellectual policy thus has greatly stimulated the intellectuals' enthusiasm, such that intellectuals throughout the prefecture, now have peace of mind, are full of enthusiasm, and are making significant contributions to the cause of industrial and agricultural production and science, education, and culture for the entire prefecture.

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CSO: 4005/157

## EAST REGION

### JIANGXI REPORTED IMPLEMENTING UNITED FRONT POLICY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Zhang Xiangting [2797 7449 1656]: "Jiangxi Province Enthusiastically Carries Out United Front Policy"]

[Text] Jiangxi Province has adopted the serious attitude of not omitting a single household or a single item in implementing the united front policy. A number of "long-standing, major difficulties" have been conscientiously dealt with. By mid-August of this year over 125,000 matters relating to the return of private homes, retroactive pay, and disproving charges against suspected enemies were resolved, or better than 98 percent of the united front policy assignments.

While studying and accepting implementation of the united front policy, the leadership of various levels throughout Jiangxi thoroughly studied the methods of on-the-spot investigation to assist in overcoming difficulties and resolve a great number of long-unresolved cases. The investigative team led by chairman of the provincial Political Consultative Committee Wu Ping [0702 1627] thoroughly investigated over 40 units, including offices directly subordinate to the province, universities and colleges, and enterprises. They listened to reports of person after person and case after case, studying ways to resolve difficult problems. An associate professor at Jiangxi University at one time said that he had a "suspected enemy" and repeatedly demanded an investigation and verification. But there was no way to resolve the matter. But then the examination and acceptance team studied the problem together with the university CPC committee, dispatching experts to conduct repeated investigations, and ultimately the "suspected enemy" issue was refuted. Zheng Zuting [6774 4371 1656], senior doctor at Yingtan Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine and former member of the Yingtan Municipal Political Consultative Committee, was identified as a "reactionary authority" during the "Cultural Revolution" who had over 4,500 yuan in wages wrongly withheld. He repeatedly demanded retroactive pay but to no avail. Later the old gentleman moved to Xiangtan, Hunan, to live with his son. This past May, the Yingtan Municipal CPC committee, while examining and accepting implementation of united front policies, acted decisively to resolve this problem. They sent three cadres from the united front department, the Yingtan Municipal Political Consultative Committee, and the Academy of Traditional Medicine

on a special trip to Xiangtan to present Zheng Zuting's family with his retroactive pay, plus pastries, tea, and other condolence gifts. The 87-year-old gentleman was moved to tears and repeatedly praised the policies of the CPC.

Many prefectures, cities, and counties in Jiangxi Province have implemented the "four fixes and one guarantee" responsibility system (fixed assignments, fixed personnel, fixed time period, fixed quality, and guaranteed completion) in carrying out the united front policy. This has served to provide great impetus to speeding up its implementation, to strengthening the sense of responsibility among case workers, and to improving work efficiency.

Five contract case worker cadres from the Junjiang supply and marketing cooperative in Yujiang County, in order to make a thorough investigation into a pre-"Cultural Revolution" case involving fixed interest on the money paid for cooperative shares by 53 former industrialists and businessmen, walked over 800 li, and in an old warehouse carefully sifted through 13 boxes of around 10,000 documents. They finally found and examined the original document and honored its terms of over 10,800 yuan in cash.

Implementation of the united front policy has fully aroused the enthusiasm of the people involved to devote themselves to construction of the four modernizations. Wang Chengwen [3076 1004 2429], Wannian County Political Consultative Committee member, family member of Taiwan compatriots and teacher at a county middle school, had his family's possessions confiscated during the "Cultural Revolution" and his house occupied. Following implementation of the united front policy, he devoted himself wholeheartedly to teaching. In order to improve the quality of his teaching, he gave up his time off, studied intensively, undertook many experiments and finally developed an "airplane lift calculator," thus filling a gap in this type of teaching instrument. He received an award from the China Physics Association and the China Educational Association at the National Teaching Instrument Exhibit.

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CSO: 4005/157

EAST REGION

JUSTICE REPORTED FINALLY SERVED IN CONTROVERSIAL CASE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Zhao Xiangru [6392 4161 1172]: "Court Impartially Enforces the Law as Assailant Is Sentenced to Imprisonment in Nanchang Intellectual Beating Case Reported by This Paper"]

[Text] On 16 June this newspaper published an article entitled "Assailant Goes Free While Victim Suffers Serious Injuries; A Monstrous Absurdity Perpetrated by the Jiangxi Electronics Institute and Nanchang's Donghu Prefectural Court." This article aroused the keen interest of the provincial and city leading cadres involved as well as the indignation of the masses.

Last October [1983] an assistant engineer at the Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Electronics, Xiong Xiqian [3574 6932 5709], was severely beaten by a worker at the Institute, Chen Zhikun [7115 1807 0981]. Both a hospital diagnosis and a forensic examination discovered three fractured ribs and a mild concussion. In spite of such clear and incontrovertible evidence, the units involved did not dispose of the case for a long time. Finally, in mid-June of this year the Donghu Prefectural People's Court of Nanchang sentenced Chen Zhikun to 3 years in prison, reduced to 3 years probation. The victim, Xiong Xiquian, refused to accept this and appealed to the Nanchang Municipal Intermediate People's Court. Under the supervision, prodding, and investigation of the newly established political and legal affairs committee of the Nanchang municipal party committee, after another 4 months several obstacles were broken through and on 25 October the Nanchang Intermediate People's Criminal Court annulled the original verdict of the Donghu Prefectural People's Court. It determined that Chen Zhikun had seriously injured Xiong Xiquian, constituting intent in injure. The original punishment was not appropriate, so the final verdict sentenced the assailant to 1 year in prison.

People ought to ponder this very uncomplicated case of criminal intent to injure, which took 1 year and ½ month to arrive at a ruling.

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## EAST REGION

### BRIEFS

MEETING TO HONOR ATHLETES--The results in the selection of the best ten athletes and the ten major sports events in Fujian since the founding of the nation were made public. This selection was sponsored by the Fujian Chapter of the Chinese Association of Sports Reporters and 26 journalists units in the province. A meeting was held on the evening of 19 September to present awards to the "best ten." Attending the grand meeting were more than 6,000 people including provincial party, government, and army leaders. Among them were Xiang Nan, Jiang Yonghui, Hu Ping, Ma Xingyuan, Cheng Xu, Wu Hongxiang, Jia Jiumin, and Huang Changxi as well as the representatives of people from all walks of life. The meeting was presided over by Wang Hao, chairman of the Fujian Chapter of the Chinese Association of Sports Reporters. At the meeting, Huang Cen, director of the provincial TV station, announced the names of the best ten athletes in the province since the founding of the nation. At the meeting, Wu Lai, director of Fujian's Radio Broadcasting Station, announced the ten major sports events in the province since the founding of the nation. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 84 p 1]

REPORT MEETING--The heroic self-defense report troupe from Laoshan and Zheyinshan in the Kunming Military Region held its first report meeting in Fuzhou on the morning of 20 November. Jiang Yonghui and Hu Hong, leading comrades of Fuzhou Military Region, Fujian Province, and Fuzhou City, attended the meeting. Over 1,800 commanders and fighters of the Fuzhou Military Region stationed in Fuzhou heard a report on the heroic deeds of model fighters. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 84 p 1]

SHANDONG VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT--Shandong Province has scored marked achievements in developing vocational and technical education in rural areas over the past few years. As of now, the province has 409 agricultural technical, vocational, and technical middle schools and has operated other technical schools, all of which have more than 200,000 students, accounting for 32.5 percent of the total number of senior middle school students in the province. The province has assigned more than 2,500 teachers in charge of specialized courses among these schools. Various technical middle schools own 20,000 mu of forestry and agricultural farms and operate some 100 plants. Their annual income earned in work-study programs reach more than 2 million yuan. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 84 SK]

SHANDONG TOURISM--The Shandong provincial conference on tourism ended on 26 November, calling for great efforts to develop the tourist industry. The conference was held by the provincial government from 22 November. Vice Governor Li Zhen spoke at the conference. The conference held that the province had achieved encouraging results in tourism since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, receiving 37,000 foreign tourists and overseas Chinese in 1983, an increase of 12 percent over 1982, and earning 11 million yuan in foreign exchange. The province plans to receive 45,000 tourists this year. Since last year, tourist departments of the province have established contacts with more than 50 tourist organizations of more than 10 countries and regions. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 84 SK]

SHANGHAI INTELLECTUALS JOIN CPC--More than 4,480 intellectuals have been admitted to the CPC in Shanghai during the first 3 quarters of this year, an increase of 1.4 times over the same period last year. The number of intellectuals joining the CPC has steadily increased since 1979, thanks to the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals. A total of 14,567 intellectuals have been admitted to the CPC in Shanghai since 1979. [Summary] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Dec 84 OW]

JIANGXI STUDENTS' FORUM--The Jiangxi Provincial Federation of Students held a forum on the afternoon of 6 December in the Jiangxi guesthouse to mark the 49th anniversary of the "9 December Students Movement." Attending by invitation were Wan Shaofen, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; Fu Yutian, head of the preparatory group for the Jiangxi Provincial Advisory Commission; Ma Jikong, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress; (Li Xibao), deputy secretary of the Provincial CYL Committee; and (Fang Ying), son of the martyr (Fang Zhimin). Comrades Fu Yutian, Ma Jikong, and Wan Shaofen spoke at the forum calling on the CYL organizations and federations of students in the universities and middle schools to promote training of qualified personnel for the four modernizations, be prepared for modernization and the world of the future, and enable the students to have a more virtuous heart, more skilled hands, and still higher intelligence. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 84]

JINAN MILITARY REGION'S PRODUCTION--The Jinan Military Region has achieved new success in farm and sideline production this year. It has produced 47.3 million jin of grain, earning a net profit of 16.54 million yuan, which represented a 23-percent increase over last year. It has raised 249,000 head of poultry, and produced 1.04 million jin of eggs, showing a 68-percent and 57-percent increase, respectively, over last year. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 84 SK]

JIANGSU YOUTH JOURNAL--Beginning 1 January 1985, JIANGSU QINGNIAN ZHAZHI [JIANGSU YOUTH JOURNAL] will be renamed as FENGLIU YIDAI [A GENERATION OF DISTINGUISHED AND ADMIRABLE PEOPLE]. The renamed journal will continue to promote the building of socialist spiritual and material civilizations, do away with outmoded concepts, encourage new life of better quality, and

explore ways to become a useful person. It will also serve as a young people's friend, and report their study, life, and work, as well as their ideals and their pursuit of happiness. [Summary] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84 OW]

MEETING OF COMBAT HEROES--Combat heroes of the Yunnan border defense forces who distinguished themselves during the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam in Laoshan and Zheyinshan made their first reports at the hall of the administrative organ of the provincial Military District this afternoon. Addressing the report meeting, Wang Baotian, commander of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District, called on commanders and fighters to learn from the heroes and do a good job in building the armed forces. Over 1,400 people attended the report meeting, including Bai Yongchun, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee; (Liu Dekui), deputy commander of the provincial Military District; (Li Aisun), secretary of the Nanchang Municipal CPC Committee; (Chen Andong), deputy secretary of the Nanchang Municipal CPC Committee and acting mayor of Nanchang, as well as commanders and fighters of the provincial Military District and its organs, and the Jiangxi People's Armed Police Corps. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 84]

TRADE COMPANY RECEPTION--The Municipal Foreign Trade Corporation held a reception at the Jinjiang Club on the evening of 11 December, to mark the fifth founding anniversary of the corporation. Mayor Wang Daohan was present and greeted the corporation. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 84]

SHANGHAI CPPCC PAPER--With the approval of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, SHANGHAI ZHENGXIE BAO [SHANGHAI CPPCC NEWS], sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, will be put on sale in Shanghai, beginning 1 January 1985. Since it was inaugurated in July this year, the paper has actively publicized the party's policy on united front and intellectuals, and reported on the advanced deeds of CPPCC members, members of democratic parties, intellectuals, and people of all circles in carrying out the Four Modernizations, and their contributions to the great cause of motherland reunification. [Summary] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 84 OW]

ART EXHIBITION OPENING--(Huang Zhou), a noted traditional Chinese painter of our country, was invited to hold an art exhibition in our province. The opening ceremony for the exhibition was held on the morning of 12 December at the provincial art gallery. The opening ceremony was presided over by (Yu Ximing), chairman of the Shandong branch of the Chinese Artists' Association. Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial governor, cut the ribbon at the opening of the exhibition. (Xiao Hong), director of the provincial Cultural Department, and Comrade (Huang Zhou) spoke at the opening ceremony. Su Yiran, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Zheng Weimin, Gao Keting, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Li Zichao, Zhou Xingfu, and Tian Haishan attended the opening ceremony, and viewed the 180 paintings done by (Huang Zhou) from 1953 to 1979. (Huang Zhou) now serves as member of the National

CPPCC Committee and permanent member of the Council of the Chinese Artists' Association. For many years, he has traveled throughout the country, including to remote mountains, islands, and border areas, and created a large number of elegant art works with amazing diligence. This exhibition will end on 25 December. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84]

SHANDONG TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS--As of the end of September 1984, Shandong Province had established 409 agricultural technical and vocational technical middle schools with a total enrollment of some 100,000 students. Together with secondary vocational technical schools, the total enrollment reached some 200,000 students, accounting for 32.5 percent of the total number of senior high school students in the province, an increase of 29.5 percent over 1977. According to incomplete statistics, this province's agricultural and vocational technical schools have, at present, 2,500 full-time teachers, 14,000 mu of agricultural and forest farms, and about 100 plants which can produce a net income of some 2 million yuan. [Excerpts] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/253



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WEI CHUNSHU AT CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY FORUM

OW090932 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Dec 84

[From news roundup]

[Text] To mark the second anniversary of the promulgation of the new Constitution, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and the regional CPPCC Committee recently co-sponsored a forum in Nanning. Speaking at the forum, Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional People's Government, stressed the need to make full use of legal means to adjust complicated economic relations, eliminate economic disputes, and promote the progress of economic construction.

A joint forum was held in Wuhan on 4 December by the Preparatory Committee for the Constitution Studies Institute under the China Law Society, the Wuhan City People's Congress Standing Committee, and the Wuhan City Social Science Federation to mark the second anniversary of the promulgation of the new Constitution. (Huang Haibo), vice president of the China Law Society, and Han Ningfu, chairman of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, pointed out in their speeches that while carrying out the decision on reforming the economic structure adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, further efforts should be made to publicize and implement the new Constitution, strengthen the building of local organs of political power at various levels, and improve the legal system until it is perfect so as to lead, support, push, and ensure the smooth progress of economic reform.

Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, recently made a radio and televised speech through the Anhui People's Broadcasting Station and the Anhui Television Station on developing in depth and breadth the campaign for the legal system propaganda month with emphasis on the Constitution. He called on the people in the whole province to make further efforts to study, publicize, and carry out the new Constitution; act in accordance with the law in doing everything; and try to improve public security and raise the standards of social conduct while developing the above-mentioned campaign.

CSO: 4005/241

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LIN RUO SPEAKS ON STUDENT MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

HK100553 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Today is the 49th anniversary of the 9 December student movement. Graduates of Guangzhou District's universities held a report meeting yesterday afternoon at the Dr Sun Yat-sen memorial hall to mark the anniversary.

Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the report meeting. In addition, he made a report speech on the situation of reforms and opening to the outside world.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: The 9 December student movement was a great one which was carried out under the party's leadership at that time, and in which the young students stood up and fought for the destiny of the state; and fought against the Japanese in order to save the country. Today, we are living in times when we should invigorate China. It is worth our thinking about such questions as how to carry forward the glorious tradition of veteran revolutionaries, and how to establish a correct outlook on life. Youths living in contemporary times should not only study well their professions and science and technology, but should promptly prepare to contribute everything for the state's four modernizations and in people's interests.

This report meeting was jointly organized by the provincial CYL committee, the provincial bureau for higher education, and the provincial research committee for youths' movements. The meeting was attended by old comrades of the 9 December and other student movements, including (Mai Dachao), (Liang Jia), (Wen Chaohua) and (Tian Jin). Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial departments concerned and responsible comrades and students of colleges and universities in Guangzhou District. Hence, the total number of participants was over 5,000 people.

CSO: 4005/241

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI LEADERS ATTEND RALLY TO COMMEND STUDENTS

HK111422 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] On the morning of 9 December, the regional CYL Committee and the regional Education Department held a rally in the hall of the regional people's government to commend 247 three-good students of institutes of higher education and outstanding cadres engaging in work regarding students and 33 advanced student collectives.

Qiao Xiaoguang, Hou Depeng, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Pei, and responsible comrades of departments concerned at the regional level attended the commendation rally and awarded certificates of three-good students and outstanding cadres engaging in work regarding students, as well as badges, citations, and prizes, to the representatives of the prize-winning students. Some 1,300 undergraduates of 8 institutes of higher education in Nanning attended the rally.

Hou Depeng, member of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, spoke at the rally, encouraging students to persist in the three-good orientation, to work hard to make progress, and to study hard so as to train themselves to become qualified personnel who have a high degree of socialist conscientiousness, have the spirit of devoting themselves to the four modernizations, have a relatively high intellectual level, and have the ability to bring forth new ideas.

CSO: 4005/241

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### FORUM TO MARK ANNIVERSARY OF PROMULGATION OF CONSTITUTION

HK040359 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] On the morning of 3 December, the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and CPPCC Committee held a forum to mark the second anniversary of the promulgation of the current Constitution. The leading comrades of the regional party and government organs and the responsible persons of the Regional CPPCC Committee, including Wei Chunshu, Huang Rong, Qin Yingji, Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Shi Zhaotang, Zhao Mingjian, Wei Zhangping, Mo Naiqun, Huang Qihan, Ye Pei, Lu Yinnan, Liu Guoping, and Sun Zhongyi, attended the forum. Also present at the forum were the responsible persons of Guangxi Military District, the PLA units stationed in Nanning, the people's armed police squadron, the relevant units directly under the regional authorities, and the various mass organizations and democratic parties, and the responsible persons of the relevant units and noted figures in Nanning City and Prefecture.

Zhong Feng, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the forum. The comrades took to the floor one after another in a lively atmosphere. Many comrades said: The fourth of December marks the second anniversary of the promulgation of the PRC Constitution. The Constitution is the fundamental law and the general regulations of the state. In the past 2 years, the people's governments at all levels and the mass organizations in our region have organized the people of all nationalities throughout the region in conscientiously studying and implementing the Constitution. This has played a tremendous role in strengthening the building of the legal system and in cracking down on various criminal activities and thus promoted a marked improvement in public order and the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. The comrades indicated: In the future, we shall publicize and implement the Constitution more satisfactorily and strive to ensure the smooth implementation of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in our region and to safeguard and to develop the fruits of victory of the revolution and construction in our country.

Wei Chunshu, vice secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the Regional People's Government, spoke at the forum. After summarizing the achievements our region has attained in publicizing and implementing the Constitution, he put forward several proposals on how to further publicize and implement the Constitution in our region in the future:

First, safeguard the integrity of the Constitution and ensure the implementation of the Constitution and the laws.

Second, step up publicity and education in the legal system, conduct education in the popularization of basic legal knowledge among all the citizens and, in line with the requirements of the Ministry of Justice, strive to spend 5 years in spreading among all the citizens, particularly the leading cadres at and above the county level, the basic legal knowledge, such as the Constitution, the criminal law, the law on criminal procedure, the law on civil action procedure (trial implementation), the marriage law, the military service law, the law on economic contracts, the law on regional autonomy, so that both the cadres and the masses know, understand, and abide by the laws and cultivate the habit of acting according to the laws.

Third, make full use of the legal means to ensure the smooth progress of the economic reform.

Fourth, continue to unfold the struggle against serious criminal activities and work hard to fundamentally improve public order.

In conclusion, Comrade Wei Chunshu hoped that the people of all nationalities throughout the region will conscientiously study, apply, and implement the new Constitution and the various laws, consolidate and develop the political stability and unity, and make greater contributions to the economic upswing of our region.

Qin Yingji, member of the Standing Committee of the Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, also spoke at the forum.

CSO: 4005/241

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### BRIEFS

**INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXCHANGE**--The Guangxi branch of China International Cultural Exchange Center, a nongovernment organization, was established in Nanning yesterday afternoon. Regional party and government leaders Wei Chunshu, He Depeng, Zhong Feng, Lin Kewu, Zhao Mingjian, and Wu Keqing attended the establishment meeting and extended their warm congratulations. Cheng Siyuan, vice president of China International Cultural Exchange Center, made a special trip to his hometown to give congratulations on the establishment of the Guangxi branch. Qin Yingji, president of the Guangxi branch of China International Cultural Exchange Center, delivered a speech at the establishment meeting. Chairman Wei Chunshu also delivered a speech at the meeting. He placed great hope in the Guangxi branch of China International Cultural Exchange Center. Mr Cheng Siyuan and Mr (Lu Haitao), honorary council member of China International Cultural Exchange Center from Hong Kong, delivered congratulatory speeches at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Dec 84]

**FAMILY PLANNING CADRES' SUBSIDIES**--The regional People's Government recently decided to give post allowances to professional cadres engaged in family planning work under the prefectural level beginning in November this year. A monthly allowance of 6 yuan is given to each professional cadre engaged in family planning work in grassroots units at the township level, 5 yuan to each at the county level, and 4 yuan to each at the prefectural level. There are currently more than 2,000 professionals engaged in family planning work in the region. They have worked in grassroots units for quite a long time. Despite poor conditions and a hard life, they have insistently called on every village and household to firmly grasp family planning work, resulting in over 2.6 million fewer births from 1970 to 1983 and making positive contributions to economic and social development in the region. The party and government have now decided to give them post allowances. This indicates their concern for and encouragement of the vast number of cadres engaged in family planning work. It will encourage family planning work cadres to enjoy their own work even more and to further grasp family planning work in order to achieve better results. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Dec 84]

**NPC DEPUTY'S MEMORIAL SERVICE**--Comrade Li Fudu, a deputy to the Sixth NPC, vice chairman of the sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, member of the Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary

Committee, chairman of the Henan Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, and former adviser to the Huang He Water Conservation Committee, died of heart illness in Zhengzhou on 26 November at the age of 81. A memorial service for Comrade Li Fudu was held in the hall of the Huang He Water Conservation Committee on 11 December. Among those sending wreaths were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; and Bai Rubing, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission. Present at the service were leading figures of the provincial party and government Liu Jie, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Ma Ruihua, Shao Wenjie, Wu Shaokui, Ding Shi, Chen Bingzhi, Fan Lian, Yan Jimin, Zhang Baiyuan, Nie Renshou, and Hao Fuhong. Governor He Zhukang presided, and Provincial People's Congress Vice Chairman Shao Wenjie gave the memorial speech. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 84]

PUBLIC SECURITY DEPARTMENT MEETING--The provincial Public Security Department held a meeting in Guangzhou from 5 to 11 December, calling for strengthening ideological work in public security organs at various levels of the province. The meeting called on public security organs at various levels to set strict demands on training and educating public security officers and men and to put them under strict control and discipline so that they will become better-educated fighters with good morality and discipline. Wang Ning, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a speech at the meeting. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/241

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK FORUM CONCLUDES

HK130413 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] A provincial symposium on the work of people's congress standing committees of cities and autonomous prefectures and of a number of counties was held in Chengdu from 5 to 8 December. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee chairman Du Xinyuan made a speech. He said: Since their establishment 4 years ago, the local people's congress standing committee at all levels in Sichuan have done a lot of work centered on building the two civilizations and on building democracy and legal system. They have scored very great success. However, the work of the people's congress standing committees is still in the process of great change. We are still very unfamiliar with this work. The development of the reforms of the economic structure is bound to put forward new topics for and still higher demands on the work of the people's congress standing committees. As the situation develops, we must continually strengthen the work and building of the people's congress standing committees at all levels.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai listened to the speeches and delivered a speech himself. He said: How to strengthen the work of the people's congresses themselves, centered on the reforms of the entire economic structure focused on the towns, is a new topic facing the people's congress standing committees at all levels. First, it is necessary to seriously study and appreciate the basic spirit of the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, and get a clear idea of the orientation. Second, it is necessary to integrate legal measures with planning and economic administrative measures in spurring the development of economic reforms. Third, the people's congress standing committees must supervise the work of the people's government, courts, and procuratorates at their corresponding level, and protect the interests of the state and the masses. They must also be alert against and curb unhealthy trends of all kinds that interfere with the economic reforms. There must be no relaxation at any time in enforcing state laws and decrees and party discipline. The people's congress standing committees must supervise the government departments and all state work personnel, to ensure that they strictly implement the state laws and party policies.



Comrade Yang Rudai said: The party committees at all levels must be concerned for and support the work of the people's congress standing committees. They must certainly not hold that the local people's congress standing committees are not really necessary. Party members working in the people's congress standing committees must meet the requirements of the new situation by changing their work habits and style.

CSO: 4005/257

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### OLD INTELLECTUALS IN XIZANG VITALIZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 3

/Article: "Xizang Implements Party's Policy Towards Old Intellectuals of the Zang Nationality"/

/Text/ XINHUA Lhasa 24 Oct: Xizang has been attaching importance to resolving the problems of formal schooling records, titles and treatment of old intellectuals and folk artists of the Zang nationality.

As pointed out in a document recently approved by the people's government of the autonomous region, old intellectuals and folk artists of the Zang nationality may enjoy the same treatment as it is stipulated by the state once their formal schooling records have been recognized or their titles assessed.

At present, more than 800 old intellectuals of the Zang nationality live in Xizang. They studied at schools of various categories run by the former local government of Xizang (Gar-Xia) or at temples of the various religious sects. Some cultivated their own abilities at the old-style private schools or through independent study.

Under the influence of the "leftist" ideology, this group of old intellectuals of the Zang nationality did not receive due recognition and they were kept idle. Their formal schooling records and titles have never been recognized or assessed. They also were not treated as favorable as other intellectuals in both political and private lives.

The relevant documents of the autonomous region stipulate that those who graduated from the various schools for training monks and layman officials may be recognized as graduates of secondary vocational schools; those who graduated from the two Zang medical schools of "Men-Zi-Kang" /7024 1320 1660/ and "Yao-Wang-Shan" /5522 3769 1472/ and those who received an academic degree of "Ge Xi" /2706 6007/ (an academic degree of Lamaism) and above may be recognized as graduates of universities or colleges; and those who cultivated their own abilities at the old-style private schools or through independent study may be recognized respectively as graduates of vocational secondary schools or universities or colleges after having stood a test. For all these old intellectuals of the Zang nationality who still are engaged in actual work at present, we must at a suitable time give them appropriate technical or academic titles in

accordance with their cultural level. For those senior technological artisans who are engaged in national technologies (such as architecture, painting, sculpture, and so forth) and those famous actors and talking and singing entertainers who are engaged in national literary and artistic work, appropriate titles such as "technician of arts and crafts," "artist specialized in performance of the Zang drama," "talking and singing entertainer of national literature" and so forth may be conferred upon them in accordance with their own specialties.

The documents also stipulate that preferential treatment in such aspects as housing and medical care must be given to those old intellectuals of the Zang nationality who have better knowledge and technical skills or who have made outstanding contributions. These old intellectuals of the Zang nationality are allowed to select and teach their own apprentices in order to give full play to their role in building a new Xizang.

9560

CSO: 4005/160

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN SICHUAN'S UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by the Science Management Department of the Provincial Bureau of Higher Education: "Abundance of Scientific Research Achievements in the Schools of Higher Education in Our Province"]

[Text] Since the founding of the People's Republic 35 years ago, great developments have been achieved in the scientific research work of our province's schools of higher learning. The scientific and technological contingent in the schools of higher learning has given play to a very important function in the science and technology front of our province. Our achievements in scientific research are evident and their fruits are abundant in having contributed to national economic construction, the development of the branches of learning and the cultivation of talents by the school of higher learning in our province.

At present, the number of schools of higher learning in our province has increased to more than 50. According to partial statistics on 33 universities and colleges, 8,944 research items have been developed, and 4,319 items have achieved scientific research results and stage by stage results. Among them, 401 items are up to the international level and the advanced domestic level, or have filled in domestic blanks, 13 items were given the state invention award and natural science award and 1,045 items were given important central-level ministry or commission, provincial or municipal science and technology accomplishment awards, of which 465 items were given important Sichuan provincial science and technology achievement awards. In various degrees, 1,400 items of scientific research achievements were promoted in production construction, of which more than 170 items were better promoted and achieved comparatively significant economic and social benefits.

12739

CSO: 4005/133

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

XIZANG: PLA TRANSPORTATION TASKS--The PLA stationed in Xizang, on 5 December satisfactorily fulfilled this year's task for transporting new and old soldiers through the entrance to Xizang on the Qinghai-Xizang highway. The Xizang Military District and the Qinghai-Xizang transporting station of the PLA Logistics Department have attached importance to the task by sending more than 10 work groups and medical teams to guide the transporting work on the frontline. Responsible persons of [words indistinct] of the military district went to the frontline to command the transporting work. The Qinghai-Xizang transporting station has selected some responsible drivers and best vehicles to take up the task of transporting soldiers. All PLA transporting stations along the route gave warm receptions to the new and old soldiers by providing them delicious meals and comfortable accommodations. As a result of the meticulous work in various fields, the task of transporting new and old soldiers has been fulfilled better this year than in previous years. More than 40 groups of new and old soldiers and some 900 Xizang-origin laborers have not safely arrived at their destinations. [Text] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Dec 84 HK]

MEETING OF ADVANCED RETIREES--A Chengdu PLA Units meeting to commend advanced individuals among retired cadres and advanced units and individuals in the organs administering them opened in Chengdu on 9 December. Present at the opening ceremony were Chengdu PLA Units Commander Wang Chenghan and Political Commissar Wan Haifeng; (Shang Buzao), leader of the liaison group of the Central Military Commission and a responsible person of the All-Army Retired Cadre Work Group; other leading comrades of the military region and veteran commanders who have retired to the second and third lines, Wang Jinquan, Niu Ji, (Jin Zhongshan), Li Wenqing, Yu Shusheng, Wang Dongbao, Zhao Wenjin, Ru Fuyi, Zheng Benyan, Xu Chenggong, and Wei Boting. Deputy Political Commissar Niu Ji announced the meeting open at 0830. Commander Wang Chenghan delivered the opening speech. Comrade (Qiao Xueping), director of the political department of the Chengdu PLA Units, delivered a report on learning from, catching up with, and over-taking the advanced, and raising retired cadre work to a new level. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 84]

YANG RUDAI ATTENDS CPPCC SESSION--The eighth enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC opened in Wenjiang County on 10 December. Provincial CPPCC Chairman Yang Chao presided on the opening day. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai made a speech. The agenda of the meeting consists of studying the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure, conveying the spirit of the seventh Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth National CPPCC, and exchanging experiences of the CPPCC in some cities and counties in old revolutionary bases, remote areas, and minority-nationality regions in the province in contributing toward reform of the economic structure. [Excerpt] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Dec 84 HK]

HU ZIANG INVESTIGATIVE PARTY DEPARTS--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, a five-man party headed by Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the CPPCC, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and director general of the All-China Industry, Commerce, and Economic Services Center, left Chengdu for Beijing on 2 December after carrying out investigation and study in Sichuan. While in Chengdu, they were met in the Jinjiang Guesthouse by responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee; advisory commission, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, Du Xinyuan, Yang Xizong, Yang Chao, and He Haoju; Central Advisory Commission member Ren Baige; and responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee united front department, the federation of industry and commerce, and other units. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/253

## NORTH REGION

### LEAGUE, CITY SECRETARIES HAIL CPC CONGRESS

SK130541 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] After the successful conclusion of the fourth regional CPC Congress, secretaries of league and city CPC Committees who had attended the congress were interviewed. They unanimously pledged to implement the guidelines of the congress earnestly, unify the thinking of party members and the people of various nationalities, continuously promote the reform of the economic system as a whole, with the focus on the urban economy, and revitalize the economy in our region as soon as possible.

When speaking on the congress, secretaries of various league and city CPC committees said, with excitement: This congress fully embodied the overall situation in which Nei Monggol is strengthening unity and accelerating construction. The people's understanding of the major issues concerning the region's political and economic construction has been enhanced and unified. The congress was a successful one permeated with a warm atmosphere. Ideologically and organizationally, the congress laid a solid foundation for our region's future prosperity and development, and will certainly play a tremendous role in propelling our region to win successive victories in socialist modernization.

(Cai Qi), secretary of the Ulanqab League CPC Committee, and (Yu Enbo), secretary of the Hinggan League CPC Committee, said: This congress was a success, and Comrade Zhou Hui's report was very good. By conscientiously implementing the guidelines of this congress, we will successfully unify the thinking of the people of various nationalities, and will have full confidence and courage to revitalize our region's economy and win new victories.

Some league and city CPC Committee secretaries also said that after returning to their work posts, they will organize all party members and people of various nationalities to study the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure, Comrade Zhou Hui's report and the resolutions of the congress, and implement thoroughly the guidelines of the congress.

CSO: 4005/241

## NORTHEAST REGION

### HEILONGJIANG HOLDS MEETING ON RECTIFICATION

SK112232 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 9 October, organs directly under the provincial CPC committee held a meeting to report the work of concentrating on carrying out rectification and correcting mistakes of the first [ ?] of the party rectification units. Attending the meeting were over 90 people, including leading comrades in charge of party rectification from 30 units, heads of the party rectification offices and chiefs of liaison groups.

Li Genshen, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and secretary general of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

The meeting centered on examining the previous work of concentrating on carrying out rectification and correcting mistakes and on exchanging experience so as to promote a deep development of the work of concentrating on carrying out rectification and correcting mistakes.

The provincial tourist bureau and the organ of the provincial people's congress reported their practices, achievements and experiences in the work of concentrating on carrying out rectification and correcting mistakes.

After these 30 units finished their reports: Li Genshen made a speech entitled "Firmly and Realistically Attend to the Work and Persist in the Standards for Party Rectification To Further Achieve the Current Work of Concentrating on Carrying Out Rectification and Correcting Mistakes."

In connection with the practical problems in the previous work of carrying out rectification and correcting mistakes, Comrade Li Genshen made specific suggestions in four fields.

1. With regard to correcting the guiding ideology for professional work, we should fully understand the relationship between the correct guiding ideology for professional work and the overall reform.

2. The key to negating the Great Cultural Revolution and eliminating the customs and baneful influence handed down by the Great Cultural Revolution is to proceed from the actual conditions of the departments, the units and



every comrade. In line with the actual conditions, the departments and the individuals should examine what customs and baneful influence handed down by the Great Cultural Revolution they have. Some of the customs and baneful influence are tangible and some are intangible. But all of them have brought damage to the party spirit and unity. We should never look down upon them.

3. New breakthroughs and progress should be made in correcting serious bureaucratism and the problems of taking advantage of one's power to seek private gains.

4. We should attend to solving the key problems in leading bodies.

In his speech, Comrade Li Genshen repeatedly stressed the strengthening of the leadership over the work of carrying out rectification and correcting mistakes. He urged all units to persistently improve the quality of the work, but not to try to blindly accelerate its speed. But they are not allowed to conduct the work at a leisurely pace. We must make vigorous efforts to finish the work and carry it through to the end. Those units that fail to attain the standards for party rectification are not allowed to turn to the next stage.

CSO: 4005/241

## NORTHEAST REGION

### UNITS' PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK REPORTED

SK111224 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] On two occasions around the National Day, the party rectification guidance group under the provincial CPC committee convened principal leading comrades of the second group of party rectification units at the provincial level and major leading comrades of the leading party groups of the provincial commercial department, the economic and trade department, the public security department and the metallurgical general company to report the development of the party rectification work, and to give specific guidance to these units on party rectification. At the same time, the following demands were raised for these units to achieve success in comparison and examination work.

1) All units should actually strengthen leadership, and strive to concentrate their personnel, time and leaders' energy on party rectification. Top leaders of various units should personally attend to this work at the current stage.

2) Collective and individual party members' comparison and examination should be conducted with a high standard. Collective comparison and examination must undergo sufficient preparations, repeated hearing of opinions and repeated amendments so that party members will be inspired after hearing the comparison and examination report. Individual party members' comparison and examination should also be conducted with a high standard and with strict demands. By no means should we muddle through such practices as abuse of powers for personal gain, dereliction of duty which results in serious losses, and bureaucratic style of work.

3) The education of thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution should be conducted penetratingly and extensively. In October and November, both the first and second groups of party rectification units should pay attention to this work. Thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution is the key to the question whether or not we can, through the party rectification drive, consolidate our party, eliminate unhealthy trends, wipe out the three types of persons, train the third echelon and reorganize leading bodies well, and is also an ideological basis and prerequisite for maintaining unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. Those who committed serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution period should make self-criticism. If necessary, such people should also be criticized and educated. The majority, not the

minority, of the people were affected by the ultra-left ideology during the Cultural Revolution. At the comparison and examination stage, everybody should sum up his experience and lessons and thoroughly eliminate the influence of the Cultural Revolution.

4) Attention should be paid to the readjustment of leading bodies and the building of the third echelon.

CSO: 4005/241

## NORTHEAST REGION

### PARTY RECTIFICATION EXPERIENCE EXCHANGE MEETING

SK070809 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpts] In a speech delivered at a meeting of provincial-level organs to exchange experiences in making rectification and correction in the course of party rectification, Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, called on all communist party members, especially leading party cadres, to fully understand the importance and urgency of the rectification and correction work, consider making the success of this work their own responsibility, enhance spirit, exert strenuous efforts to resolutely and comprehensively fulfill this task at a high standard, and strive to win a complete victory in party rectification.

Dai Suli said: Judging from the whole situation, the present rectification and correction work of the provincial-level organs is not satisfactory because our leaders have failed to pay full attention to it and its progress is rather slow. A wrong understanding of the rectification and correction work on the part of some party members, particularly leading cadres, their relaxed, weary, and impetuous mood, and their lack of confidence are the main reasons for this. All this must be overcome.

Dai Suli said: It is necessary to make one important thing clear. That is: We must not assume that ending rectification and correction work means ending party rectification and beginning registration of party members. He noted: We should not carry out the registration of party members if we fail to concentratively and successfully carry out rectification and correction work.

Dai Suli also stressed in particular: We should meet high standards in conducting rectification and correction work and should stress both the time and the quality of the work. He also mentioned some criteria which the provincial CPC committee put forward as acceptance tests in order to prevent perfunctoriness in rectification and correction work:

1. We should determine if we have a correct guiding ideology in carrying out professional work and if we have solved problems which can be solved and reformed all old conventions and outdated management systems.
2. We should determine if we have theoretically and practically solved problems of negating the Great Cultural Revolution, and if we have eradicated factionalism, and markedly strengthened party spirit.

3. We should determine if we have completely exposed the problems of bureaucracy and abusing one's power to seek personal gain which bring great losses to the country economically and politically.

4. We should determine if we have solved the problems of disunity among leading bodies, ruling by the voice of one man alone, and the soft, weak and lax state of leadership.

5. We should determine if party members and the masses have made improvements in the party style of their units and whether party members have markedly changed their mental attitude through a 10-month party rectification.

Dai Suli stressed that the above five criteria should be conscientiously implemented by all units and that they must ensure the quality of their work. They should not set a lower standard for their units.

CSO: 4005/241

## NORTHEAST REGION

### LIAONING HAILS JOINT DECLARATION ON HONG KONG

SK281411 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Personalities of various circles in our province warmly support the joint declaration on the Hong Kong question initialed by the Chinese and British Governments. Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPPCC Committee held a forum to discuss this historic event. The forum's participants, including Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of various democratic parties, and responsible members of the provincial Taiwan Compatriots Fellowship Party, could not control their emotion and vied with each other in recounting how they felt when they were informed of this monumental event through radio and television broadcasts. They all were elated by the fact that this territory will return to the embrace of the homeland after being cut apart from the motherland for more than 100 years.

Wang Kuncheng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, said: This joint declaration affirms that our country will recover Hong Kong and resume the exercise of sovereignty over it after 1997, and has made various arrangements for Hong Kong to maintain its stability and prosperity. Thus, the Hong Kong question, left over from history, has been solved satisfactorily. We are very proud of the fact that Hong Kong will soon terminate its history of being ruled by a foreign country, and that the historical insult imposed on the Chinese for more than 100 years will soon be wiped out.

(Zhou Jinwei), vice chairman of the provincial Jiu San Society and a professor at Liaoning University, said: The Chinese Government has decided to maintain the current social and economic systems as well as the lifestyle in Hong Kong for 50 years upon resuming exercise of sovereignty over it, and will implement a whole set of special policies different from those for mainland China. These policies accord with the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country, including the people in Hong Kong, and are realistic and reasonable. These policies are conducive not only for the people in Hong Kong, but also for China's four modernizations drive. In particular, such an important national policy as implementing the concept of one country, two systems is a foresighted plan. It is feasible and completely correct to implement this concept in Hong Kong. This is great pioneering work in the international communist movement history.

Ma Longxiang and Yue Weichun, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, said in their speeches that the Chinese and British Governments

have solved the Hong Kong question by holding negotiations, will provide new experiences for different countries in correctly solving the questions left over from history. They pointed out: As long as both sides are sincere in solving problems and show a realistic spirit and an attitude of mutual understanding and cooperation, it will not be difficult to find solutions. They also pointed out that the successful solution of the Hong Kong question will not only heal the wounds left over from history for China and Britain, but also advance the relations between China and Britain and promote the development of Sino-British friendship and cooperation.

CSO: 4005/241

## NORTHEAST REGION

### BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATION--On 5 October, a six-member delegation of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress headed by Zhang Zhengde, with Guo Feng as its adviser, left Beijing by plane for Toyama and Kanagawa Prefectures in Japan for a friendly visit. Seeing the delegation off at the station in Shenyang were Dai Suli, Quan Shuren, Sun Weiben, Zhang Xincun, (Ye Zhongtai), Wang Guangzhong, Xie Huangtian, Liu Wen, Luo Dingfeng, (Li Qisheng), (Chen Jinxiang), and Li Xishun. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Oct 84]

LIAONING PARTY RECTIFICATION FORUM--From 7 to 8 October, the provincial CPC Committee held a city-level forum on the party rectification work. Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a closing speech at the forum, in which he pointed out: In conducting the party rectification work, various cities should realistically strengthen their leadership over the work, unswervingly uphold the principle of setting up a high standard, and should totally carry out to the letter the four tasks set forth by the decision of party rectification. Efforts should be made to implement in a creative way the decision of the central authorities and to apply in a creative way the experience gained by the provincial level organs in launching the party rectification drive. In line with the actual situation prevailing in localities and units and the principle of seeking truth from facts, a good job should be done in making arrangements for every stage of the party rectification drive. Efforts should be made to resolutely implement the principle of conducting reforms in the course of party rectification. Beginning with the study stage, they should discover problems and correct them in the course of study. Efforts should be made to enable the work of making corrections to run through the whole course of party rectification. They should vigorously do a good job in eliminating the three-category elements from beginning to end and should accelerate the pace of conducting reforms and developing the economy by launching the party rectification drive. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Oct 84]

HARBIN EQUAL TO PROVINCE--The provincial government received a notification on 10 October that the State Council has approved restoring the practice of formulating an independent plan for Harbin City and granting it economic management power equal to that of a province. This decision was made public by the State Council on 5 October when it approved and transmitted a report by the State Planning Commission and the State Restructuring the Economic System



Commission on some opinions on handling the request of some cities for independent plans when state plans are formulated. The report says: Independent plans for a few large cities which occupy particularly important economic positions are conducive to the development of urban economy system reform and the performance of the function of key cities. In addition to working out independent plans for Chongqing, Wuhan, Shenyang and Dalian cities, we approve the restoration of the practice in the three capital cities of Harbin, Guangzhou, and Xian which already implemented the practice in the early 1960's. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Oct 84]

LIAONING INTELLECTUAL PARTY MEMBERS--From 1979 to the end of last June, 25 universities and colleges in Liaoning Province recruited 4,715 intellectuals into the party. About 37 percent of the party members in our province are intellectuals. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Nov 84 SK]

JILIN CONSCRIPTION WORK--This year's conscription work has ended satisfactorily in Jilin Province, and all those newly-drafted have arrived in the troops [their units] on schedule. Among the 250,000 youths of conscription age across the province, some 190,000 entered their names for conscription. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Nov 84 SK]

JILIN YOUNG CADRE PROMOTIONS--Leading bodies at provincial, prefectural, county, and town levels throughout Jilin Province have scored marked achievements in building the third echelon of the cadre ranks. At present, the number of third-echelon cadres at or above the town or township level in the province has reached 18,210. Of this figure, the number of those at the city, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural level has reached 148, and those at the county level, 803 persons. The average age of these reserve cadres at the provincial level is 45; those at the prefectural level, 40; and those at the county level, 35. The proportion of reserve cadres at the provincial level who have received college or junior college education has reached 89 percent; those at the prefectural level, 88 percent; and those at the county level, 50 percent. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Dec 84 SK]

JILIN RURAL EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION--About 60 percent of the funds for building and reconstructing rural primary and middle school buildings were collected by peasants throughout Jilin Province this year. According to incomplete statistics, the province collected 74 million yuan of funds from rural areas this year to build and rebuild schoolhouses, an increase of 135.2 percent over 1983. [Excerpt] [Shangchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Dec 84 SK]

JILIN STUDENT PARTY MEMBER--The party organization of the Jilin Engineering Institute in Jilin Province has vigorously recruited outstanding students into the party. Since the beginning of this year, 139 college and graduate students of the institute have joined the party. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING--The 11th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress was held in Shenyang this morning. Vice Chairman Tang Hongguang relayed the guidelines of the Eighth Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth NPC. Governor Quan Shuren made a report at the meeting with regard to the situation in the province's economic structure reform and

Quan Shuren said: After conducting many experiments and explorations, remarkable results have been achieved in the reform of the province's urban economic structure. At present, the province's economic structure reform should aim at the invigoration of enterprises, large and medium-sized enterprises in particular. Continued efforts should be made to simplify administrative procedures and delegate powers to lower levels, institute various forms of the economic responsibility system, and give full play to the central role of cities. Efforts should also be made to conduct economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries, and boldly use and actively train talented people. A total of 44 members attended the meeting. Vice Chairman Zhao Shi presided over the meeting. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/241

## NORTHWEST REGION

### NEW AREA OF CIVIL ADJUDICATION WORK OPENED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Chen Lie [7155 3527]: "Be Determined To Reform, and Try Hard To Open a New Prospect for Civil Adjudication Work"]

[Text] Recently, this reporter visited Comrade Zou Xianchao [6760 3759 2600], deputy chief of the autonomous region's high court, and asked for his comments on the situation of the region's civil adjudication work.

Question: What is the basic situation of civil adjudication work in our region? What new situation or new problems have appeared?

Answer: Since 2 years ago, the people's courts of various levels in our region have done a great deal of work in thoroughly carrying out the spirit of the All-China, All-region Third Conference on Adjudication Work and have achieved very big accomplishments. According to statistics, from July 1982 to June 1984, the people's courts of various levels have concluded the first trials of a total of 7,847 civil cases of various kinds and 433 appeal cases in addition to handling a large number of simplified civil disputes. Through them the socialist marriage family system was sustained; the legitimate rights of the state, the group and private citizens were protected; social stability and unity were maintained; and the construction of a socialist material civilization and ideological civilizational construction were enhanced. However, the number of civil cases in our region is continuously increasing. In 1983, 3,737 cases were received, which was more than double the 1,589 cases in 1979. In the first half of 1984, there were 405 more cases than those in the same period a year ago, representing an increase of 18 percent. Civil cases not only increased in number, but were also more extensive in scope, and there were new changes in substance and structure. Yet the situation of personnel and material shortages in the people's courts has not been basically solved. This will naturally hamper the normal prosecution of the civil adjudication work as well as the strict implementation of the law. These are the current new situation and new problems of civil adjudication work.

Question: What are the causes for the increase in the number of civil cases?

Answer: They are mainly: (1) Because of the realization of the new policies of opening up China to other nations and of efforts to do a good job in our domestic economy, our continuous reform in the economic structure, our strengthening of socialist democracy and the legal system, various changes in production relations that do not match the development of productive forces, the superstructure that does not match its economic foundation, the mode of activity and thought that does not match the four modernizations construction, our universal promotion of the rural production responsibility system, the rapid development from a semi-self-sufficient economy in the direction of commercialization and socialization and the increase in the pace of reform in the urban economic system, a new development in civil relations has been brought about. For example, after a good job was done in the domestic economy and in the relaxation of policies, houses are not only the means of livelihood for dwelling purposes but also the area for carrying out production and management activities. At the same time, due to the commercialization of houses, cases involving the sale or rent of houses and other cases with the house as the criterion are steadily increasing. Following the rapid development in city construction, more of the masses are building new houses or are remodeling or enlarging old houses, and the trend in cases involving the tearing down, removal, fight for control of common house foundations or alleys and disputes arising from lighting, ventilation or water dripping is growing. Because the contract responsibility system is being carried out in various forms, cases relating to damage to properties or infringement on human bodies, all resulting from the fight for water or electricity, farm implements, fertilizer, farmland border areas, territorial corners and other disputes growing out of being neighbors, compensation cases due to inadequate use of farm animals, ill management of fowls and damage to farm crops are gradually increasing. Due to the development of commodity production, and the appearance of individual and collective management, loans, buying and selling and processing relations among citizens and specialized households have developed, and thus new cases involving work compensation and debts have also appeared. (2) Following the carrying out of the policies of opening up China to other nations and of doing a good job in the domestic economy, some passive and backward tendencies have seized the opportunity to fill the vacuum. Some people who have been corrupted by the rotten ideas of the capitalists and other exploiting classes, who hurt others for selfish gain, who enrich themselves at the expenses of the public, who become greedy for personal pleasure and are intent on nothing but profit and who disregard ethics and moral and revolutionary values have caused new disputes. (3) Because of continuous realization of the party's various policies and the continuous strengthening of social democracy and the legal system, people have dared to complain and defend their legitimate interests. For example, after the realization of the policy on the private ownership of houses by overseas Chinese, the number of civil cases thus involved has increased; after the realization of the policy on minorities and religion, the number of disputes relating to minorities and religion has increased. All the above changes are normal.

Question: How should the new situation and the new questions on civil cases be solved?

Answer: The general principle in solving the problems is: adhere to the law if there is one, and adhere to the policy in the absence of law. In the absence of both law or policy, we should conscientiously investigate and research, listen to the opinions of the masses, negotiate with the components concerned, report to the higher people's court and, based on the spirit of supporting, promoting and defending reform, take into consideration the socialist theory of law and moral standards to reach a fair and reasonable solution. Civil adjudication work is legal work and is also work involving the masses and their thoughts. To carry out this work well, we should be determined to reform and should devote efforts to create a contingent of civil adjudication cadres that matches the standard of the "four modernizations" and meets the requirements of the situation. We should also devote efforts to strengthening our grassroots-level and foundation work, improve the work style, propagandize the legal system, continuously improve the quality of handling cases and expand its social effects. The people's courts of various levels in our region are determined to devote their maximum efforts to do well the tasks of creating a new aspect in civil adjudication work and of contributing to "letting Ningxia make an early upswing."

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NORTHWEST REGION

END TO PRACTICE OF DIRECTING CRITICISM AT LEADERSHIP URGED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Lei Su [7191 6443]: "The Slogan of Pointing the Spearhead Upward Must Be Negated"]

[Text] "The great cultural revolution" had many ridiculous slogans, and "pointing the spearhead at the leadership is in the correct general direction" was one must loudly shouted.

During those days, it did not matter if the criticism were right or wrong, as long as the spearhead was pointed at the leadership; regardless of who was the doer or the mode or the measures used, one was considered bold, and was assured of being cited as one who took "revolutionary action." Furthermore, the more senior the victimized leadership, and the more ruthless the measures taken, the stronger the "revolutionary spirit" was considered. Therefore, whosoever wanted to be "revolutionary" and "correct" had first of all to "point his spearhead upward," lest it would be an error in lines. Many people were thus coerced or were tempted to get involved in that lawless, wild and evil current. All the people who experienced "the great cultural revolution" are very clear about the frenzied zeal and the disaster it brought about.

Now that "the great cultural revolution" has been concluded for 8 years, the 6th Central Committee Plenary Session of the 11th CPC National Congress has thoroughly negated the theory and practice of "the great cultural revolution" and the slogan of "pointing the spearhead upward" is silent and in hiding. However, this does not mean that the pernicious influence has been eradicated. In real life, we still can see the unconscious display of its sequel in some people. For example, some people get excited in their utterances during meetings or post-meeting discussions whenever their leadership is mentioned. Others do not carry out the guidance and the policies of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC National Congress, ignore party committee decisions and do not complete the tasks assigned by their leadership but are zealous in uncovering and collecting information on their leadership. On the other hand, the leadership cannot intervene and criticize them in the least, otherwise they would seize the pretext for exaggerating matters on the ground that they have been victimized, and they might even make a big fuss in front of the leadership. Still others spread rumors to incite disputes, and instigate dissatisfaction

and create a sentiment of opposition between the leadership and his subordinates whenever something does not go according to their will. Naturally, this kind of people is a small minority, but the point worth noting is that a considerable number of people does not criticize and advise this situation and these people, thinking that there is no problem. This, in fact, is a more profound and more tortuous display of the sequel of the notion that "pointing the spearhead is correct in general direction." In the political life of our party and state, the leadership and the masses, superiors and subordinates are all comrades who should reciprocally supervise and help. When the leadership or the superiors commit a mistake, they need criticism and help from the masses and their subordinates; when the subordinates or the masses commit a mistake, they also need criticism and help from their superiors and the leadership, the goal being unity and wholeheartedness in carrying out the four modernizations of our country. To criticize is not to victimize, and therefore the spearhead cannot be pointed at anybody indiscriminately. Our spearhead should be pointed at our enemies and not our comrades. "Pointing the spearhead downward" to victimize the masses is not right, while "pointing the spearhead upward" to victimize the leadership is equally not right. This is very erroneous at any time and under any circumstance, because it confuses right with wrong, perverts the normal socialist relationship between human beings and can only produce inimical results. The style of our party and our social mood have not yet basically changed to the good. In some areas, the work of some units still cannot be pushed forward and reformed widely. Naturally, the causes are many, but they are closely related to the lack of a complete eradication of the sequelae of "the great cultural revolution."

One of the important areas of current party rectification is the thorough negation of "the great cultural revolution." For this purpose, reliance on theoretical and practical negation is not enough; we must also thoroughly negate all its reactionary slogans and sequels, including those like "pointing the spearhead upward is correct in general direction." Since these were the slogans relied on by "the great cultural revolution" to push to the extremes, it would hardly be possible to negate thoroughly "the great cultural revolution" without thoroughly negating these slogans and sequels. We have learned bitter lessons in this respect. During the Zunyi Conference, we negated Wang Ming's [3769 2494] leftist line, yet due to the lack of a thorough theoretical purge, a leftist error of "salvaging the movement" happened in a rectification movement in Yanan. This lesson we should not forget.

The thorough negation of the slogan "pointing the spearhead upward is correct in general direction" does not mean that the masses must not criticize and discuss the leadership. We are Communist Party members and materialists. We forever need the criticism and the supervision of the masses. Without them our party cannot become a strong and correct party. Especially at this time when many of our leadership cadres still harbor bureaucratic tendencies and the undesirable practice of utilizing authority for personal gain, we especially need constant criticism and

supervision from the masses. Each of our leadership cadres should conscientiously place himself under the supervision of the masses. We should patiently listen to the opinions and the criticisms of the masses, including those emotionally radical ones which contain biting words and incorrect ones. We must not refuse the opinions and the criticisms of the masses on the pretext of negating the practice of "pointing the spearhead upward," much less accusing others of "pointing their spearhead upward." This is something that is traditionally not permitted within our party.

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## NORTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

GANSU'S LI ZIQI ADDRESS--The provincial CPC committee has held a forum of nonparty figures to discuss reform schemes. The forum, held from 12 to 14 December, was attended by responsible persons of the provincial people's congress, CPPCC, democratic parties, federation of industry and commerce, federation of returned overseas Chinese, Taiwan Federation, and mass organizations. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi and Deputy Secretary Liu Bing spoke at the opening of the forum. Comrade Li Ziqi said: The nonparty comrades present have abundant practical experience. In past economic construction and current structural reforms, they have consistently devised schemes together with the provincial CPC committee and government, making very great contributions. In the current new situation of reform of economic structure, I hope everyone will bring into full play their wisdom and knowledge and make still greater contributions. [Text] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/257

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### MILITIA TRAINING BASES SET UP IN HEBEI

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by reporter Tu Guozhi [3205 0948 0037] and correspondent Lang Gangfeng [6795 1511 1496]: "Militia Training Bases Set Up in 40 Counties, Cities in Hebei"]

[Text] Hebei Province has set up militia training bases in 40 counties and cities, changing militia military training from the decentralized training at the former basic-level units of communes and production teams, factories and mines, to centralized rotational training in bases in the counties and cities, thereby greatly improving training quality and lightening the million-yuan annual burden on the masses.

These militia training bases, deployed by the Hebei provincial government and provincial military district, were built in the past 2 years on wasteland, sandy land, poor land, and hillsides. The training sites at every base form a complete set, and much of the technical and tactical training of militia can be carried out in one base. Each base has facilities such as living quarters, messhalls, and recreation and sports activities grounds. For every training topic there is a corresponding instructor; the teaching materials, teaching aids, teaching plans, training equipment, training equipment warehouses, and classrooms form a complete set. In this way, comparatively good conditions are provided for the training of militia and reserve units.

The main advantages of setting up militia training bases are as follows:

1. It is advantageous for improving training quality. Formerly, when there was decentralized training at basic-level units, for every training session living quarters had to be temporarily borrowed, sites found, and instructors gathered together. It was difficult to raise the teaching level, and there was no way to guarantee training quality. With the training bases, leadership manpower can be concentrated to guide training, and personnel taking part in the training concentrate their time and energy on the training. At the same time, the training content and methods, and the training quality standards, can be unified.

2. It can save a large amount of manpower and materiel and lighten the burden on the masses. After the training bases were set up, the number of weapon storage points and the number of guard personnel and instructors were reduced. Because the militia's weapon storage fees and training expenses were for the most part shared by units below the county level, after the militia training bases were built, the burden on the masses was greatly lightened.

3. It provides convenience for other work and reduces the work burden on people's armed forces departments and the local basic-level cadres. The annual conscription, selection of pilots, holding of conferences, and training of backbone elements by armed forces departments can be carried out at the training bases.

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CSO: 4005/97

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### YOUNG AIRBORNE ARMY COMMANDER'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS RELATED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by XINHUA reporters Yan Wu [7051 0710], Sun Maoqing [1327 5339 1987] and Yi Jianru [2496 1313 1172]: "Treading the Billows in the Blue Sky and Vying With Wind Currents--Account of Young Airborne Army Commander Li Lianghui"]

[Text] In the ranks of the troops reviewed on the 35th National Day, the airborne troops wearing paratroop uniforms drew special attention. You may know that their army commander is one of the very few youthful and also able military commanders in the PLA.

Our country's airborne force is a young, modernized unit. Its predecessors once fought for power on the central plains and stormed peaks in fierce battles, and world-famous heroes such as Huang Jiguang [7806 4949 0342] and Qiu Shaoyun [6726 1421 0061] appeared in large numbers. The first commander of this army was the famous combat general Qin Jiwei [4440 1015 0251]. The "relay baton" has been passed to Li Lianghui [2621 5328 6540], who is the army's eighth commander. The powerful army and crack force are the present-day "heavenly troops and supernatural generals." Li Lianghui and his comrades-in-arms tread the waves in the blue sky, chop down barriers and seize defiles, and bravely open up a "new heaven and earth" for the cause of airborne force modernization.

#### Charging Into the Unknown

In May 1983, on an old battlefield in China's mountain range thunder boomed and lightning crackled.

At high altitude, a fighter plane flew into the "battle zone" to seize air superiority; at middle altitude, bombers conducted fire raids in waves on the "enemy position"; and at low altitude, attack planes struck like lightning, bombing and strafing.

Suddenly in the blue sky, 30 "heavenly troops and supernatural generals," manipulating aerofoil parachutes which have good gliding performance, quietly jumped at an altitude of 3,000 meters, 10 kilometers from the battle zone, and appeared in a battle zone that the enemy did not expect.

At the same time as this, transport planes loaded with paratroops and various kinds of artillery pieces, were successively put in the air at different altitudes.

At once, in the air and on the ground war clouds formed and the smoke of gunpowder filled the air. Countless cannon roared; rockets and missiles spurted fiery dragons as they whizzed in the air; and tanks and motorized infantry, like a rolling armored wave, pierced the gunpowder smoke and fire net and rushed forward....

These scenes on the battlefield showed the brand-new discipline, appearance, and bearing and grace in battle of the airborne force.

The principal designer and commander of this exercise was 44-year-old Li Lianghui, the newly appointed army commander. With the utmost courage, resourcefulness, and intelligence, he organized a battle zone exercise of these many service arms and this many aircraft, tanks, artillery, and missiles, which ran smoothly like a machine, with all of them coordinating in unison, thereby showing what a superb art of command he has.

However, to design this exercise Li Lianghui took many big risks! This was the first large-scale live exercise by the airborne force; was the first time that aerial reconnaissance television was used, which rapidly, accurately, and directly displayed the "enemy's situation" and our situation. In strategic doctrine, tactical means, organization and command, and logistical supply, he boldly put forward more than 20 reforms. In those days, he arduously explored one problem after another each day and night. He consulted so many experts and old hands, looked over so much data on foreign armies, initiated so many lively explorations, and compared, selected, and revised so many plans that even an "electronic brain" would have difficulty in counting them.

In those days he was selecting and deploying leading groups. Well-intentioned persons advised him to be a little "safe" and not to make a slip and bungle things. Li Lianghui resolutely and decisively said: "All reforms advance amid explorations. Modern warfare requires that we charge into the unknown, and if we fear risks we will never accomplish anything!"

With the support of the higher-level party committee and the old army commander, relying on his courageous spirit of the charge, he plugged up one by one the gaps in the airborne force's training topics, and narrowed the gap between our country's airborne force and the advanced level of foreign airborne forces. In a document issued this year, the party Central Committee commended this exercise designed by Li Lianghui for its close organization, suitable command, and abundant new ideas, which revealed the superiority of being young and having cultural knowledge.

When he was 37, Li Lianghui became a deputy army commander. This young and confident outstanding military commander has consistently dared to do and act and has courageously made explorations. He has led paratroops to jump in high mountains, jump into rivers and lakes, and jump into the wilds of

the Gobi desert in exercises of combined arms operations in coordination with all service arms in several military districts. In his more than 20-year career as a paratrooper, one exercise has been connected to another, one new topic has been connected to another, and one scaling of heights has been connected to another, training him in the style of weeding through the old to bring forth the new.

Under the "three no's" conditions (namely, no communication guidance, no meteorological data, and no clear surface signs), minimum altitude 400-meter jumps are very difficult. When the paratroops jump there are only several tens of seconds before they land. In this short time, if the main parachute does not open, the parachutist will not have the time to open the spare parachute on his chest and will fall to the ground and be killed. For many years, people have always regarded this kind of jump as dangerous.

"We can no longer be armchair strategists. If our generation waits in indecision, this will be equivalent to passing on defeat to the next generation." Li Lianghui led the paratroops to be the first to make experiments.

When the fighting eagles--warplanes--flew over the landing area, Li Lianghui was the first to bow his body, clutch his parachute, and jump out the cabin door. In quick succession, the fighters jumped out after him, By this, a new domain in paratroop training was opened up.

People compare the airborne force to a "snag" unit. When war breaks out, they are dropped in the enemy's rear, and under conditions of an extremely harsh natural environment and fierce battles they seek to survive.

This is a new topic, and Li Lianghui has also taken the lead in practice and spared no effort to explore it. He led a small fendui that was dropped in the "enemy's" rear, and practiced the operational skills of fighting, subsisting, bivouacing, and hiding. After the paratroops landed, he led an advance battle group in quickly advancing while concealing themselves. They resourcefully "captured" a jeep that was speeding by, and he drove the jeep like a whirlwind on a winding mountain road. Afterward, they abandoned the vehicle, and passed through a luxuriant forest, finding edible food and practicing battlefield cooking. Late at night, like the other paratroopers, he pitched a tent and bivouaced. Venus had not yet retired in the sky when he roused the cadres and fighters and led them to cross mountain after mountain, marching to the operational zone to blow up bridges and make a surprise attack on the "enemy army's" command post....

In this way, Li Lianghui, from one bold practice after another, mastered firsthand information and learned through personal experience the hardships and difficulties of paratroopers, in order to study new situations and new problems in airborne force building and to explore ways of accelerating the modernization of the airborne force.

## "I Will Blow a Whirlwind"

In order to make the units take off in modernization, Li Lianghui made drastic reforms and cut the Gordian knot in solving some "longstanding, big, and difficult problems" which had accumulated over many years.

Once he was promoted, he set up a highly efficient administrative body for the building of the army's organizations, and, with cadre "four modernizations" as the standard, "weighed" the work personnel. Afterward, he suggested that the army party committee find other work for the incompetent comrades, and that the rules be broken to promote young staff officers and clerical workers who had specialized knowledge and whose achievements in work had been prominent.

In quick succession, Li Lianghui went to a certain division and stayed there to investigate and study, personally examining more than 100 cadres at the company level and above. He and the responsible comrades of the division's party committee boldly reformed the system of personnel use by putting into practice the system of promoting the superior and demoting the inferior. In a short while 25 able persons were promoted; at the same time those cadres who were just drifting along were reduced in grade and salary, and those cadres who lacked experience in basic-level work were sent down for tempering. This move boosted the morale of the able persons, woke up the mediocre persons, and shook up people.

Li Lianghui did not let slip anything that obstructed modernization, even if it was hidden in "nooks and crannies." The workstyle in the treatment of the hospital of a certain division was poor. Work teams at all levels had gone to the hospital eight times to reorganize it, all without result and nobody knew what to do with it. Li Lianghui tackled this difficult problem. He led a work team which plunged into mass investigation and study. After he had become clear about the symptoms and their cause, his first move was to "ask the deities to come out of their temples" and to "recommend the worthy for higher posts." Whomever should be relieved from office was relieved from office, and whomever should be promoted was promoted. The work in ordinary times of one director was slovenly, and the leadership's criticism went in one ear and out the other; to him the "post responsibility system" was a mere scrap of paper; and individual heart-to-heart chats, organizational help, and other "skills in wielding the 18 kinds of weapons" were exhaustively applied, but made no impression. After Li Lianghui understood the situation, he immediately announced at a mass meeting of militarymen that the doctor would be suspended from his post and go down to a company as an ordinary soldier. Afterward he patiently pointed out to the doctor that the reason for his irresponsibility in work was that he lacked affection in dealing with soldiers. The doctor quickly woke up to his error, and on the second day cheerfully put on his backpack and went down to the company. All of this seemed to be a powerful shock wave that stirred up great waves in people's thinking and pressed them to make progress. After his rectification there was a big change in the doctor.

In the past, there existed in the units during the demobilization of veteran soldiers the phenomenon of "working poorly and leaving quickly." Once the demobilization period arrived, the companies became "alarmed and nervous" and the basic-level cadres had many "headaches." Li Lianghui investigated five companies in succession and then loudly and clearly put forward the "three cannot leaves": if his term of active service is not completed, a soldier cannot leave; if he does not pass the military, political, and science and culture examinations, he cannot leave; and if he is not assessed as an up-to-standard compulsory serviceman, he cannot leave.

"Who was responsible for leaving behind these 'thorny soldiers' who caused problems?" For a time there were supporters, onlookers, and taunters. With the support of the higher-level party committee, Li Lianghui persisted in running the units as a big school to train outstanding fighters for the defense of the motherland and to train useful talents for delivery to the four modernizations. Once the "three cannot leaves" were announced, the barracks seethed with excitement. Some fighters who were "often on sick call" plucked up their spirits; fighters who had made reports requesting demobilization many times sent written pledges that they would "strive to be outstanding compulsory servicemen" to the companies. In the limited time he had left in his unit, veteran fighter Zhen Xi [3701 1917] conscientiously formed a training reform group and a "learn from Lei Feng" group, which passed on ideas, taught skills, and led in workstyle new comrades-in-arms, suggested for the unit more than 4,000 ways and means for constructing modernization, and left behind more than 900 items of experiences, items of understanding, and teaching plans. Truly, a generation of new people and a school of a new style.

In solving one by one the "longstanding, big, and difficult" problems, Li Lianghui gave everybody a serious problem to ponder. At an enlarged meeting of a division's party committee, he said earnestly: "The solution of these 'longstanding, big, and difficult' problems is within the power of our leading cadres, and what is put before us is difficulties, difficulties, and difficulties. How can all people who are working for the great cause of the four modernizations tolerate this situation?!"

Harboring this lofty sense of mission and sense of urgency, Li Lianghui is a man who struggles with all his might and opens up things. Some people jocularly call him "Whirlwind Li." After hearing of this, he smiled calmly: "I want to blow a whirlwind, display our army's glorious traditions, and blow down all those unhealthy and evil things that obstruct modernization."

#### Depending on Intellect To Soar

History has propelled Li Lianghui into a high-level leadership post, and the surging times have surrounded him with waves of modern science. Judging the hour and sizing up the situation, Li Lianghui deeply felt: A post can only give a man power but cannot give him intelligence. Power plus knowledge can establish leadership on a scientific basis and create a first-rate work level.



To fasten onto himself the wings of science, Li Lianghui widely gathered and stored up knowledge. With great concentration he assiduously studied the military works of the revolutionary teachers and knowledge pertaining to all service arms. He cursorily studied electronic technology, operations research, meteorology, astronomy, and geography. He made a point of drawing on the learning of foreign armies and the experiences of other people for his own use. All people who had worked with him felt that he had superhuman energy and was an unmatched "night owl." His eyes, sparkling brightly with intelligence, searched and absorbed books without letup. Academic treatises written by his industrious pen have been published in JUNSHI XUESHUO [MILITARY THEORY] and HANGKONG ZAZHI [AVIATION MAGAZINE].

In midsummer, when we first interviewed him, Li Lianghui was organizing military cadres to study strategic problems. He deployed some comrades with specialized knowledge to lecture on the latest knowledge in the world about airborne forces, artillery forces, engineers, communications forces, antichemical warfare forces, and electronic computers, so that the listeners would understand the military information and academic thinking in the contemporary world. Science broadens people's field of vision, opens the gate to emancipation of the mind, and arouses the spirit of opening up.

At Li Lianghui's suggestion, the army party committee has decided to prepare as fast as possible to build an automated command center, modern science information center, and electronic computer center for the army's organizations; to demand that leading cadres at all levels jump out of "mountains of documents and seas of meetings," put the point of effort on replacing the knowledge structure, and pursue modern military science; and, geared to modernization, the future, and the world, to use new insights and new information in exploring the blueprint for building the airborne force.

Through round-the-clock struggle for a period of time, the automated command center for the army's organizations was built. All sorts of work to develop the intellect are being carried out swiftly and intensively.

With the support of Li Lianghui and other party committee comrades, the organizations run educational makeup classes and run a sparetime university, of which Li Lianghui is the president. In August of this year, Li Lianghui took the lead in entering for examinations in the local sparetime liberal arts college classes. At the time of the examination Li Lianghui and more than 400 organizational personnel walked into the examination hall. When the invigilating teacher happily discovered Li Lianghui, he could not help a burst of feeling, and he composed a poem:

The army commander enter the examination hall,  
His sword book shames Xiu Zheng,  
Shining spears give way to lasers, and  
The borderland is reinforced with an impregnable fortress.

Li Lianghui was enrolled with outstanding marks. Under the leadership of Li Lianghui and the other party committee comrades, the organizational cadres

also obtained marked results in launching training to become expert in one thing and good at many. In the army's headquarters, 93 percent of the staff officers can now drive motor vehicles and motorcycles, and have mastered the skills of using more than 10 kinds of equipment including transceivers and electronic computers.

By all ways and means, Li Lianghui drives the "privates" toward the endless flow of modern science and extremely treasures talents, letting talented soldiers play their role to the maximum limit. Herein, people are widely reading Li Lianghui's story "Pursuing Han Zin [a famous general in history] Under the Moon." Originally in the organization there were three "airborne force experts." There were veteran directors of the operations, training, and reconnaissance departments in the army's headquarters. As our country's first-generation paratroopers, they had abundant experience and one or two of them knew two foreign languages. However, because they were getting a little old they were preparing to transfer to civilian work. "These are talents that are hard to get!" Li Lianghui and the members of the party committee made repeated studies, and finally decided to let them stay in the Airborne Force Research Institute to do investigative and research work.

When talents are put in important positions, their zeal is like "rivers pouring into valleys." Within a very short time, these three department directors had written more than 30 academic treatises, which provided a scientific theoretical basis for training, exercises, and the formulation of operational advance plans. The research and writing of the 70-year history of the development of airborne forces in the world and the 30-year history of our country's airborne force, mainly done by them, has provided a scientific basis for the construction of modernization in our country's armed forces. The masses have praised the "veteran department directors for becoming the 'brain trust' of the new army commander."

Now, in the airborne units, a high tide in training soldiers to march toward science and technology and get combat effectiveness from science is vigorously rising. Not long ago, in a big tournament for demonstrating skills held by all units, in more than 90 events they attained or exceeded the highest levels in history.

With a brand-new heroic bearing, the "heavenly soldiers and supernatural generals" are pursuing the spindrift of the times and surging forward in the myriad-li vast sky.

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CSO: 4005/97

OFFICIAL ON OVERSEAS INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT RULES

HK130523 Hong Kont TA KUNG PAO in English 13 Dec 84 p 14

[Text] Overseas industrial investment in Hong Kong this year showed a 63 percent increase compared with the figure in August 1981.

This was announced by Director of Industry John Yaxley on 11 December when releasing results of a survey of overseas industrial investment in the territory.

The U.S., Japan and the UK continue to lead as the major sources, accounting for 53.7 percent, 21.1 percent and 6.9 percent of total investment respectively. They are followed by the Netherlands (2.8 percent), the Philippines (2.6 percent) and Switzerland (2.5 percent).

There were 472 manufacturing establishments either wholly or partly owned by overseas interests in September this year. Of these companies, 442 gave full details to questions referring to their investment and operations in Hong Kong. The returns showed a total investment of HK\$11,448 million.

Yaxley said that while the number of factories with overseas investment may be relatively small, between 1 percent and 1.5 percent of all factories here, they employ 89,033 workers, or about 10 percent of the industrial workforce.

In 1983, 17.8 percent of Hong Kong's total domestic exports were made in those factories, he declared.

Overseas industrial investment is concentrated in the electronics, textiles and garments and electrical products. Others include non-metallic mineral products such as building and construction materials and fibre glass products, food and beverage and chemical products.

CSO: 4000/062

MORE BANKS OPEN CREDIT FACILITIES WITH PRC

HK120621 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Dec 84 Business News Supplement p 1

[By Olivia Sin]

[Text] To take advantage of China's open-door policy more foreign banks have applied to the Bank of China (BOC) to allow them to open Letters of Credit (LCS) on China.

A spokesman for the local branch of BOC told BUSINESS NEWS that "several dozen" foreign banks have applied to the bank's Peking headquarters to start the service.

The Overseas Trust Bank is among the latest batch of banks which have been cleared by BOC to open LCS on China.

Traditionally, about 80 percent of the LCS relating to Hong Kong-China trade were issued by the BOC group, made up of the 13 sister banks of BOC.

The spokesman said this can be attributed to the long established practice that most of the trade finance related to China was provided by the group familiar with China's domestic situation.

But with China's liberalised trade policy, there is need for foreign banks to improve their services to clients by issuing LCS for China trade directly, he said.

The spokesman admitted that this will increase competition between the BOC group and foreign banks, but added this would be "welcome competition."

He also said China's trade with Hong Kong and other countries is growing and there will be more business opportunities.

Banking sources said the move indicates that BOC is willing to give more freedom to foreign banks to do business in China and expressed the hope that more relaxed measures will follow.

Among the established foreign banks which have been issuing LCS directly for China trade are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank, Bank of East Asia, Banque Nationale de Paris and Banque Indosuez.

These banks have long established correspondent banking relations with BOC and its various branches in China which enabled them to issue LCS from Hong Kong to various parts of China.

But many foreign banks which do not have correspondent relations with BOC cannot do this. Now they are interested to have this link.

The BOC spokesman said that not all foreign banks which have applied will be given permission simultaneously to open LCS.

"This will be done gradually," he added.

He said he did not know how many applications have been approved so far.

The spokesman said many foreign banks have expressed interest in issuing LCS directly to China after an investment symposium on China's 14 coastal cities was held in Hong Kong last month.

At the symposium, contracts and agreements worth several million U.S. dollars were signed between Chinese enterprises and foreign business.

CSO: 4000/062

WORKERS TELL LIANG LINGGUANG OF PRC CHEAP LABOR

HK140405 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 14 Dec 84 p 3

[By Leonel Borralho]

[Text] Macao--Opposition is continuing to grow over the hiring of cheap labour from China by Macau factories.

Two powerful workers' associations have claimed that the procedure could easily harm the living standards of almost 70,000 Macanese workers.

The associations said in a statement issued after a recent meeting that there was no reason to recruit labour from China, as there were more than enough workers available in Macau.

The workers' groups have complained that local workers have suffered cuts in salary and many have lost their jobs since cheaper labour from China was introduced.

The workers from China get free board and lodging and only about 20 patacas a day--about half that paid to local labour.

The governor of Guangdong, Mr Liang Lingguang, was given a copy of the associations' grievances during a visit to Macau.

Liang said he would "study it carefully on his return to China to see what solution can be found."

The associations said the workers from China were arriving in Macau legally with Chinese passports "but that does not give them the right to work."

"Macanese workers have to be in possession of official documents before they can get jobs.

"A factory-owner is fined 200 patacas if a worker is found without the appropriate documents," the statement said.

CSO: 4000/062

THATCHER LEAVES HONG KONG PUZZLED OVER GOVERNOR'S ROLE

HK220220 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Dec 84 p 1

[By Jill Hartley]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, bowed out of Hong Kong yesterday leaving officials puzzled over the future role of the governor, Sir Edward Younde.

Sir Edward looked flustered and confused as Mrs Thatcher announced to journalists at an early morning press conference that he would be a member of the joint liaison group scheduled to start meeting in July.

He interrupted the Prime Minister in mid-sentence to say that his position had not been decided.

But Mrs Thatcher would not take "no" for an answer and declared there was no question that Sir Edward would be part of the five-man British team.

"I should be absolutely astonished if the Governor is not on it," she said as Sir Edward continued to look uncomfortable.

An informed SCM POST source, however, claims the governor will not be part of the British side.

Many think Sir Edward sees his future role as boosting confidence at home rather than continuing his diplomatic shuttle between Peking and London.

Senior government officials have repeatedly stressed there has been no decision yet on the make-up of the team.

Her "announcement" is already being seen as a departure from protocol which could upset Peking officials.

The Chinese are likely to be unhappy that she prematurely proposed the governor as a member of the British side.

Mrs Thatcher raised the spectre of more found of "useful and constructive" talks when she told reporters the three-yearly meetings would remain confidential.

"You simply couldn't work that kind of group unless they were confidential.

"We have kept closely in touch with Hong Kong people throughout this time and of course the joint liaison group will keep in touch as we always have.

"So I do not think you need have any worries on that score," she said.

Mrs Thatcher could offer no definite assurance that Hong Kong people would be involved in the drafting of the basic law but she repeated the assurance from Chinese leaders that they would "solicit views."

And she was giving nothing away on the future of the British garrison.

When asked if she had discussed the stationing of a local volunteer force in Hong Kong, she replied:

"I did not go into detail."

She was pressed on how Britain would defend the joint declaration if its terms were abused or broken.

And she simply answered that should any questions arise one side would raise the matter with the signatories of the other.

That was the normal procedure under an agreement.

A journalist from the pro-conservative party DAILY TELEGRAPH asked the Prime Minister why she was convinced of the integrity of Marxists in Peking when Mr Arthur Scargill, "a man noted for his Marxist views," had been trying to bring down her government in Britain.

Mrs Thatcher said she believed the Chinese Government would honour the agreement in full.

It had been signed in the eyes of the world and was a good agreement.

CSO: 4000/062



HONG KONG TV ON ARKHIPOV VISIT TO SHENZHEN

HK251314 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] The Soviet first deputy premier, Ivan Arkhipov, is touring Shenzhen, and Diana [Lin] reports that Mr Arkhipov made a special request to visit the special economic zone:

[Begin Lin recording] Mr Arkhipov, the highest ranking Soviet official to visit China in 15 years, arrived in Shenzhen this morning on a train from Canton. He was accompanied by his more than 10-member entourage and the Chinese vice foreign minister, Qian Qichen. They were greeted at the station by Shenzhen's vice mayor, Zhen Xipei. Alighting from the train, Mr Arkhipov said Shenzhen is a very meaningful place and he hoped to know more about it.

The Soviet official was promptly whisked off to the top floor of the hotel to view Shenzhen's development. Mr Arkhipov queried the progress of a program to beautify the area by planting more greenery. He also showed particular interest in some newly-built Spanish-style villas, the handiwork of Hong Kong builders, and asked whether they were reserved for rich people. To which, Vice Mayor Zhen cryptically replied that a lot of fishermen also live in the villas.

In the afternoon, Mr Arkhipov visited the industrial area in Shekou where he was briefed by Shenzhen's secretary general, Zhou Erkang, on the latest developments in the special economic zone. At an official dinner tonight, Shenzhen's Mayor Liang Xiang invited Mr Arkhipov to give more views on the special economic zone.

It's understood that Mr Arkhipov had specially requested this chance to see one of these zones. According to Western reports, the Soviet Union hopes to promote joint ventures with foreign investors and is looking into the possibility of setting up free trade zones. It's understood that Mr Arkhipov is taking this opportunity to scrutinize the development of China's special economic zones and learn from its experience.

Another hectic schedule awaits Mr Arkhipov tomorrow, including visits to a company, a tourist resort, and a fishing village before he leaves Shenzhen in the afternoon for Canton and Wuhan. [end recording]

CSO: 4000/062

UK MULTINATIONAL INVOLVED IN SHENZHEN BUS LINE DEAL

HK200727 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 84 p 17

[By Francis Li]

[Excerpts] A multinational British company has acquired shares in Citybus, Hong Kong's biggest private bus company, with an eye to tapping the vast public transport market in China.

Citybus has already been awarded a 10-year franchise to operate a bus service between Hong Kong and Shenzhen and negotiations to extend direct services to other parts of China are continuing.

The London-based United Transport International (UTI) recently obtained 30 percent of Citybus shares.

The managing director of Citybus, Mr Lyndon Rees, confirmed the deal yesterday, saying the company would develop far quicker with the backing of a multinational company.

"The prospects throughout this area for a company with out unique experience in developing transport services are very exciting," he was quoted as saying in the dispatch from London.

Mr Rees said yesterday it was natural that British interests would take part in China's development projects in view of the present cordial Sino-British relations.

"China is very keen on British investments," he said.

The Chinese authorities had welcomed the involvement of the London company in the coming Hong Kong-Shenzhen bus service project.

He said Citybus and UTI were now working out their development strategy for the next five years.

He stressed that the management of Citybus would remain unchanged through UTI and would have a director on its board.

Mr Rees said Citybus expected to gain tremendously from acquiring the professionalism of UTI, which will offer expert training for local staff.

The gain of an international partner would also give Citybus access to favorable financing for future growth, he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Rees said the first of the 10 delux coaches ordered for the Hong Kong-Shenzhen route will arrive early in February in time for the Lunar New Year exodus to China.

Whether the company will buy another 10 coaches for the route depends on public response and the ability of border checkpoints to cope with extra traffic, he said.

He described the British Leyland coaches, each costing \$1.6 million, as "the most expensive things on wheels."

They were also \$100,000 dearer than originally budgeted for, he added.

Citybus plans to run the air-conditioned coaches every half hour from Hong Kong and Shenzhen. The single fare will cost \$25.

During the interim, Mr Rees said, the company planned to operate a temporary service between Hong Kong and Shenzhen during the Christmas period. Citybus double-deckers would probably begin the run next week.

The Citybus chief also said that negotiations with Canton authorities to run a Hong Kong service were at an "advanced stage."

The possibility of introducing direct service to other cities in the province was also being discussed.

Also, with effect from yesterday, Citybus has been appointed the local ticket agent for bus services run by the China National Bus Co (Canton division) between Shenzhen and Canton and four other cities in the Guangdong Province.

People can now reserve seats through Citybus for buses travelling between Shenzhen and Shunde, Panyu, Xengcheung and Xinhui en route to Canton, Mr Rees said.

At present people travel to Shenzhen by electric trains or by the temporary Citybus service.

CSO: 4000/062

CHINA TO RELEASE FILIPINO JAILED FOR ESPIONAGE

HK191054 Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Manila, 19 Dec (AFP)--A Filipino of Chinese descent jailed in Peking on espionage charges is to return to here on Sunday after the Chinese authorities decided to deport her, the Philippine Foreign Ministry said today.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry has decided to waive the four-year prison term of Filomena Yong Yao following representations by the Philippine mission in Peking.

The Chinese have agreed to send her back to Hong Kong, from where she had started her trip to China, a Philippine Foreign Ministry statement said.

She was arrested in Peking in August for allegedly trying to solicit information from several Chinese officials, and was held in solitary confinement for several days, the statement added.

It said the Chinese also suspected that Taiwan hired her to spy on the mainland.

Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo Tolentino said Ms Yao was due to be released from prison at 4 p.m. (0800 GMT) today.

CSO: 4000/062

IMPLICATION OF NEGATION ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION WEIGHED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 10, Oct 84 pp 36-40

[Article by Ch'i Hsin [7871 6580]: "Looking at Trends in China From the Negation of the Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] That the CPC has again brought up the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution not only directly affects the question of whether future concrete policies can be implemented and continued, but also impels people to examine and evaluate the 35-year history. And, from a look at the origin of the Cultural Revolution, it is a rational development that Mao is being appraised.

China's Situation Determines Hong Kong's Future

After China and Britain initialed the "Joint Statement" on Hong Kong's future, and, after it was passed by the Legislative Council, it was published in the form of a white book; the Hong Kong people, in fact, under circumstances in which they have no other choice, must accept the arrangements for Hong Kong's future.

From now on, Hong Kong's destiny, besides being decided by the practical execution of the Sino-British agreement, will, perhaps more importantly, be decided by the development of Hong Kong's internal situation as well as the development of China's internal situation.

The misgiving of many people about China's takeback of Hong Kong is not that they doubt the good faith of the present CPC leaders with regard to the policy on Hong Kong, but that they worry whether the CPC leaders in the future will be able to refrain from meddling in Hong Kong and changing "Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong" to "Beijing people rule Hong Kong"; another point is that they worry that China will return to the ultraleft line. In fact the significance of the latter point is greater. If China continues the present line of opening to the outside world and dealing with concrete matters pertaining to work, then, stemming from realistic needs, it will not change its policy toward Hong Kong. As for whether it will keep its promise of "no change for 50 years," this is really not important. But if a change occurs in China's internal situation and the ultraleft forces gain ground, then Hong Kong, which is under the sovereignty and rule of China, is bound

to be affected and the promise of "no change for 50 years" is also without the slightest significance.

The ultraleft line is also the Cultural Revolution line, and this is what the Hong Kong people think about and feel alarmed about. The Hong Kong people's feeling of lack of confidence after China takes back Hong Kong is, to a considerably large degree, the impression created by the Cultural Revolution and its sequelae. Focusing on this anxiety, in June, Deng Xiaoping said to a visiting delegation from Hong Kong's industrial and commercial circles: "The Cultural Revolution had been totally negated--is this not enough? Must I burn joss sticks and swear an oath before the idol of Buddha?"

His talk of the "total negation of the Cultural Revolution" naturally means the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," which was published on 1 July 1981. This document, which was adopted by the CPC Central Committee, rendered this conclusion on the Great Cultural Revolution: "Mistakenly launched by the leaders, and made use of by counterrevolutionary cliques, it was an internal disorder that caused serious calamity to the party, state, and people of all nationalities."

When drafting this document, Deng Xiaoping once talked about the purpose behind making this summation. He said: "It is appropriate that this summation be rough and not detailed. The purpose of summing up the past is to lead everybody to unite as one in looking forward. We are striving, after adoption of the resolution, for the thinking within the party and among the people to become clear and their understanding identical, and on this basis to end the talk on major problems in history....Now we must wholeheartedly engage in the four modernizations and unite as one in looking forward."

Deng Xiaoping's meaning was very clear, namely, that after the CPC Central Committee had made the conclusion to totally negate the Cultural Revolution, this internal disorder, the rights and wrongs, and the justice, of history had been settled, and from now on nobody must be entangled in one discussion after another about some historical problems, but everybody must work as one in facing present and future problems.

#### Crucial Question That Is Not Allowed To Be Ignored

However, the Cultural Revolution lasted 10 years, and it could not have been 10 years in isolation. The Cultural Revolution and the historical developments before it are related, and the Cultural Revolution also affects the developments after it. From theoretical right and wrong and policy direction to personnel arrangements, from right after the Cultural Revolution up to now, there has been no way to get rid of the influence of the Cultural Revolution in the Chinese mainland. Will the cadres at all levels and the broad masses of the people, because the CPC Central Committee has issued a "Resolution" be united as one in their opinions and stop their comments? Will the Cultural Revolution and the contradictions created by its sequelae be resolved?

In fact, this is absolutely impossible. Not only is it impossible, but also 3 years after the publication of the "Resolution," 3 years after the total negation of the Cultural Revolution by the CPC Central Committee, the CPC's press has suddenly again brought up this question, calling for a "deep involvement in conducting education on the thorough negation of the Great Cultural Revolution." The 16 July issue of HONG QI [RED FLAG] carried a commentator's article, which pointed out, "conducting education among party members and cadres on a reunderstanding of the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' no matter whether it is a matter of doing good party consolidation or of achieving the general task and general goal put forward by the 12th CPC Congress, is a crucial question that is not allowed to be ignored."

This passage shows that in the important question of the CPC's party consolidation work, the course of putting into practice various policies dealing with concrete matters relating to work, and arranging the third echelon of cadres at all levels (Hu Yaobang once called the older generation of revolutionaries who are acting as advisers, the first echelon, the 50- and 60-year old powerholders who replaced them the second echelon, and the 40- and 50-year old successors who are preparing to replace the present powerholders the third echelon), how to evaluate the Cultural Revolution, particularly the specific things that occurred in the course of the Cultural Revolution, is still a highly controversial question for the CPC members and cadres. Also, on the question of understanding, it is intermingled with interests of gain and loss that are entangled and unclear, so that this question appears to be complex.

That the CPC has again brought up the question of the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution is currently the trend in CPC policy that is most worthy of attention. It not only directly affects the question of whether the policy of dealing with concrete matters related to work will be implemented and continued, but also, at the moment of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC by the CPC, impels people who disclosed the negation of the Cultural Revolution to make an examination and evaluation of the history of these 35 years.

Can The Burning of Joss Sticks and Swearing an Oath Quell People's Comments?

Deng Xiaoping said to the Hong Kong visiting delegation: "I directed the writing of the 'Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC,' which totally negated the Great Cultural Revolution--is this not enough? Must I burn joss sticks and swear an oath before the idol of Buddha?"

The article by the commentator of the magazine HONG QI said: "Up to today, among some party members and cadres, the question of the total negation of the 'Great Cultural Revolution' has not yet been solved very well. Some comrades, overall and in principle, have negated the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' but on certain specific questions they still have reservations, and on questions of their own area, own department, and own unit, particularly for questions that directly involve themselves, they regard them with special

respect and if it is not the case that this one is desirable, then it is a case of that one being not bad." (HONG QI, No 14, 1984)

The article by the HONG QI commentator gave Deng Xiaoping a very good answer. One of the most important changes on the Chinese mainland after the Cultural Revolution is that the party Central Committee's prestige cannot be compared to what it was before. At the beginning of the 1950's, very few party members and cadres, especially local cadres and working cadres in departments, expressed doubts about the resolutions made by the CPC Central Committee. Now, truly even if the CPC leader burns joss sticks and swears an oath in front of the idol of Buddha, I am afraid that he cannot quell the private comments of party members and cadres, especially given the deep brand left on people's hearts by this thing that was the Cultural Revolution.

Another article by the HONG QI commentator said: "Our party has been through more than 30 years of practice since the founding of the PRC, and the level of understanding of the Central Committee has really been raised by a large measure. However, many of our comrades who are doing local work and department work still have a comparatively large gap in their level of understanding as compared with the Central Committee."

It is very clear that local and department cadres, in their evaluation of the question of the Cultural Revolution, are not at one in understanding with the Central Committee, and therefore the CPC Central Committee felt the necessity to again stress the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution and to educate the party members and cadres to reunderstand the question.

It is very possible that the local and department cadres will in the future be chosen to enter the third echelon and become the successors to the Central Committee's leading cadres. If, in thinking and action, they are, just as the magazine HONG QI said, still fettered by "leftist" conventions, or "are ignorant of why the 'Great Cultural Revolution' was mistaken, and where it was mistaken, and are unclear about what is right and what is wrong," then after they succeed to the Central Committee, who can guarantee that the leftist line will not be restored?

#### During Party Consolidation the Question of the Cultural Revolution Revives Controversy

In the CPC's work of party consolidation, launched in the winter of last year, the chief task listed was to "unify thinking," and it demanded that every party member "maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee."

From a look at the above-mentioned HONG QI articles, we see that the gap between the Central Committee's level of understanding and that of the local and department cadres is comparatively large, and it is believed that this fact has gradually been revealed during the course of party consolidation. Because one of the Cultural Revolution's sequelae is that a large number of cadres pretended to obey, the CPC Central Committee was unable to understand whether its party members and cadres sincerely endorsed the "Resolution" on historical questions, and only when maintaining liaison with the affairs



in the unit or department of every party member, could it see that they had reservations about some questions created by the Cultural Revolution, and that questions which immediately related to every party member and cadre was regarded with special respect; this caused the main task in party consolidation work--maintaining political unanimity with the party Central Committee--to hit a snag.

The other three tasks of party consolidation work are to rectify workstyle, strengthen discipline, and purify the organization. These three tasks are also related to the evaluation of the Cultural Revolution. Of them, particularly on the task of "purifying the organization," last year's party consolidation decision particularly stressed that the categories of people must be gotten rid of, the first of which is considered "in principle a category that must be expelled from the party," namely, the "three types of people" connected with the Cultural Revolution--people who depended on the Cultural Revolution to rebel against their own families, people who are seriously factionalist in their ideas, and elements who engaged in beating, smashing, and looting; the second category is "people who stubbornly defy the line of the Third Plenary Session; and the third category is "people who have committed serious economic and other crimes."

Besides the first category, there is the second category of people who "stubbornly defy the line of the Third Plenary Session," that is to say that, influenced by the "leftist" ideological trend of the Cultural Revolution, they either are full of misgivings or pretend to obey the policy of opening to the outside world, the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, and in particular the policy of reforming the economic system in the rural areas and cities. The CPC persons in power obviously think that if education on the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution is not conducted, there will be no way to get rid of the forces among the party members and cadres who defy the policies that deal with concrete matters relating to work.

In the course of getting rid of the "three types of people" in party consolidation work, the fear that most ties the hands is the fear of running into the problem of the Cultural Revolution's factionalism. The HONG QI article says: "At present there is this kind of situation: some people say that the faction that they themselves joined and supported during the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' or the faction that protected themselves, was correct and that the other factions were incorrect. Therefore, in their feelings there are close relations and strangers; in the selection of cadres they only keep their eyes on their own faction, and in the sorting out of the 'three types of people,' they stare fixedly at other factions." "If the 'Great Cultural Revolution' is not thoroughly negated and the interference of factionalism is not dispelled, the extremely harmful 'three types of people' will not be sorted out, and there will even be a possibility that they will be chosen to enter the 'third echelon,' leaving behind serious trouble for the future."

Therefore, the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution put forward by Beijing in recent months is a requirement of the problems encountered

in the course of party consolidation as well as party consolidation itself, and is also a requirement for carrying out all the present policies dealing with concrete matters relating to work, and even more is a requirement for preparing the 'third echelon' successors.

#### The Key Question Is in the "Three Supports and Two Militaries"

A careful reading of the articles in the CPC press on the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution reveals several questions which, compared with the historical question of the "Resolution" of 3 years ago, appear fairly prominent.

The first question is that of thoroughly negating all the rebel factions. Many articles stress that the Cultural Revolution was mistaken both in theory and in practice; the rebel factions formed during the Cultural Revolution, no matter which faction, all carried out their activities under the guidance of a mistaken theory, namely, the "theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," and therefore they were all mistaken. In thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, factionalism must also be thoroughly eliminated.

Since all rebel factions must be thoroughly negated, how are the actions of the armed forces in "supporting the left" during the Cultural Revolution to be evaluated?

In the 1981 "Resolution," with regard to the "three supports and two militaries" during the Cultural Revolution, there was this evaluation: "To send the People's Liberation Army to carry out the 'three supports and two militaries' (support the left, support the workers, and support the peasants, and military control and military training) was, under the disorderly circumstances at that time, necessary, and it played a positive role in stabilizing the situation, but it also caused some negative consequences."

Because in the "Resolution" the evaluation was made of the "three supports and two militaries" that it had both a positive role and negative consequences, the evaluation caused disorder and controversy in the course of party consolidation in the armed forces. The recently published report by the All-PLA Party Consolidation Office on the party consolidation situation emphatically pointed out that the vestiges of factionalism were caused by "insufficient understanding of the mistakes and negative consequences of the 'three supports and two militaries.'"

The report maintained that "support the left" meant support of the leftist faction, and "no matter what faction was supported, they were all mistaken"; "one cannot use the excuse of 'receiving orders to support the left' to absolve one's own mistakes, and cannot use the excuse of the 'three supports and two militaries' playing a certain positive role to gloss over one's own mistakes." "The negative consequences caused by the 'three supports and two militaries' were really very large: 1) the 'support of the left' fomented factionalism; 2) it injured the cadres and the masses; 3) it brought 'give

prominence to politics,' where its harm was extremely widespread; and 4) some personnel who 'supported the left' did mistaken things and harmful things that directly affected adversely army-government and army-people relations."

The CPC Central Committee's Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation has said, "In this party consolidation, the armed forces march in front." This shows that this reraising of the question of the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution was very probably initiated because there appeared different evaluations of the "three supports and two militaries" in the course of party consolidation in the armed forces. From the time after the end of the Cultural Revolution, the serious consequences caused by the "three supports and two militaries," particularly the large number of unjust cases it created, have all along been the main topic of conversation in the private expressions of resentment by the common people on the Chinese mainland. For a time literary works exposed and castigated these negative consequences, but because their content was too sensational, the creative works on this theme were suppressed. Although the "Resolution" of 3 years ago negated the Cultural Revolution, it held back a little on the "three supports and two militaries," and therefore the large number of problems created during the time of military control in the Cultural Revolution, from beginning to end, have not obtained a just handling. It is believed that the CPC persons in power know about this situation, only in view of the fact that the question of the armed forces is comparatively sensitive, if there is no absolute certainty that the overall situation can be controlled it is very possible that the settling of Cultural Revolution accounts with the armed forces would cause trouble. It is believed that the question of the "three supports and two militaries" is the last question encountered by the CPC in handling the Cultural Revolution's sequelae. Now is the time, through party consolidation in the armed forces, proceeding from the proposition of thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, to begin to sort out the "three supports and two militaries." If they are truly to be thoroughly sorted out, it is believed that it will be a considerably large campaign.

#### Thorough Negation of "Give Prominence to Politics"

Looking at the theory of the Cultural Revolution, we see that the "Resolution" of 3 years ago negated the theoretical foundation of the Cultural Revolution, namely the "theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat"; it even further negated "give prominence to politics" down to the slogan "put politics in command."

An article in issue No 14 of HONG QI said that "give prominence to politics" was a slogan raised by Lin Biao in 1964, and that afterward "'Give prominence to politics' became a prop of the ultraleft ideological system in the 'Great Cultural Revolution.' Therefore, the thorough negation of 'give prominence to politics' is also an important aspect of the thorough negation of the 'Great Cultural Revolution.'"

What is "give prominence to politics"? The HONG QI article says that "it is giving prominence to the politics of 'taking class struggle as the key link' and giving prominence to the politics of the 'continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.'" Both of these politics should be negated.

The article also further criticized the formulation "put politics in command," saying that it "cannot properly express the relationship between politics and economics and the relationship between political work and other work. To put politics in a position of always being first and always deciding everything is unscientific and inaccurate. The slogan 'put politics in command' appeared at the time of the 'Great Leap Forward,' and afterward, accompanying the 'leftist' guiding ideology, it was more and more developed so that it became a synonym for going in for political movements in a big way and for 'taking class struggle as the key link.'"

The above-cited article said that Lin Biao put forward the slogan "give prominence to politics," but did not say who put forward the slogan "put politics in command," saying only that it appeared in the time of the "Great Leap Forward." In fact, many people know that "put politics in command" was Mao Zedong's slogan. At the time of the Cultural Revolution, one of the "quotations" that appeared most often was: "You must put politics in command, you must go among the masses and engage even better in the Great Cultural Revolution."

As for "give prominence to politics," perhaps it was Lin Biao who first put it forward in 1964, but its meaning in itself, compared with that of "put politics in command," is not to put "politics" in a higher position, and also Mao Zedong talked about "giving prominence to politics." In 1976, issue No 2 of HONG QI printed in boldface type this quotation of Mao Zedong's "Everybody should be on guard against those people who do not believe in giving prominence to politics and only pretend to obey this injunction, and moreover themselves disseminate eclecticism (that is, opportunism)."

No matter whether it is "give prominence to politics" or "put politics in command," during Mao Zedong's lifetime the "politics" was only the politics of "taking class struggle as the key link" and the politics of "continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." What HONG QI pointed out was not incorrect, only that this was not a thing of Lin Biao's but was really an invention of Mao Zedong's.

### 35 Years and 5 Years

From a look at historical reality, we see that the Cultural Revolution was not a piece of isolated history, and the theory guiding the Cultural Revolution was not thought up by Mao Zedong just before the Cultural Revolution started. As long ago as 1949, on the eve of the CPC's founding of the PRC, at the Second Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, Mao Zedong stated that, after nationwide victory, the principal contradiction within the country would be the "contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie" and that, in the historical stage of socialism, classes,

class contradictions, and class struggle would exist. After this he formulated the basic line of "under no circumstances must we forget class struggle."

"Take class struggle as the key link" was certainly not just the politics of the Cultural Revolution, but from the CPC's founding of the PRC straight up to 1979, it was the politics of these entire 30 years. Mao Zedong used giving prominence to proletarian politics and grasping class struggle as the key link to spur on other work. In ideology and culture, he engaged in ruthless struggle and delivered merciless blows at figures who had different views about the overall handling of class struggle. In politics, he regarded comrades who opposed his ideas as bourgeois powerholders who had infiltrated into the leadership stratum, and he elevated internal power struggles to the plane of class struggles. In handling state affairs, he made a fetish of movements to rule the country, and for a long time he made movements and struggles a magic weapon for solving all problems. In foreign relations, he stressed international class struggle, adopted a policy of closing the country to international intercourse with regard to capitalist countries, and carried out the "selfless aid" of internationalism with regard to "oppressed nations and oppressed peoples."

The Great Cultural Revolution was not an isolated incident. It was Mao Zedong's line and policy of "taking class struggle as the key link," and it developed into practice under the guidance of the theory of "continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Great Cultural Revolution was also, after Mao Zedong's death, and when Hua Guofeng declared the "victorious conclusion of the Culutral Revolution," a "nightmare from which China emerged unscathed." At the Eleventh CPC Congress in 1977, Hua Guofeng still affirmed the Cultural Revolution, still expounded and propagated the "doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," and declared that "results of the victory of the Great Cultural Revolution must be consolidated and developed." Therefore, the Mao-style socialism of "taking class struggle as the key link" still continued. It was not until after the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee in 1978, when Deng Xiaoping wielded power over major issues, ending the Mao-style socialism of "taking class struggle as the key link," and beginning the Deng-style socialism of making the development of productive forces the most fundamental task, that the continuing political line of the Cultural Revolution was negated in the Central Committee's leadership stratum.

The Deng-style socialism, with the development of the productive forces as the fundamental task, proposed to mobilize all positive factors to construct modernization, stop the carrying out of large-scale political movements, and put the focus of work on engaging in the four modernizations. Deng maintained that this was both the "greatest politics at present" and "a long-term task."

For the goal of developing the productive forces, over these 5 years the policy of a free economy in the rural areas has been pursued, and in the cities a reform of the industrial and commercial system has begun.

In foreign relations, a policy of opening to the outside world, introducing foreign capital, and absorbing advanced technologies has been upheld.

The Deng-style socialism has been practiced for 5 years, and I believe its successes are obvious to all.

How should the 30 years after the CPC founded the PRC be evaluated?

In his speech on the 30th anniversary in 1979 of the CPC's founding of the PRC, Ye Jianying said: "In the general view, during the greater part of the time in the past 30 years, our line was correct."

In a speech made in January 1980, Deng Xiaoping said: "Over the past 30 years, we have passed through several twists and turns, and from beginning to end have not switched the focus of our work to the building of socialism. Therefore, there has been too little display of the superiority of socialism; the development of the productive forces of society has not been fast, stable, or coordinated, and there has not been much improvement in the people's life."

Today, after the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution and the negation of the 30-year line of Mao-style socialism, can we still say that "during the greater part of the time in the 30 years...the line was correct"?

Even based on the CPC's own statistical figures, can we agree that in the first 30 years after the CPC founded the PRC, as the 1981 "Resolution" says, "tremendous successes were achieved"?

For Rational Development Mao Must Be Appraised

Looking at the source of the Cultural Revolution, we cannot but point out that in this thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution made by the CPC again, there is a place in which it is not thorough, namely, the defense of Mao Zedong.

The thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution has now developed into the thorough negation of "giving prominence to politics" and "putting politics in command," and the negation of "taking class struggle as the key link." However, with regard to Mao Zedong, who since the CPC formed the PRC, proposed and insisted that the country be ruled by class struggle, the CPC still does not dare to negate and criticize him.

In 1980, when Deng Xiaoping was directing the drafting of the "Resolution," he raised this question, saying: "The banner of Mao Zedong Thought must not be discarded. If we were to discard this banner, we would in reality be negating our party's glorious history. Generally speaking, our party's history is a glorious history. Although our party in history, including the 30 years since the founding of the PRC, has committed some mistakes, and even the big mistake of the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' our party after all made the revolution succeed...."

According to Deng's logic, he should not oppose the Kuomintang, because it after all overthrew the Qing Dynasty of the Manchus; the banner of Vietnam's Le Duan and Kampuchea's Pol Pot must not be discarded because they "after all made the revolution succeed."

Deng's purpose is perfectly clear. The reason Mao Zedong must not be negated is definitely not because it would be judging history with an impartial eye, but only proceeds from a defense of the CPC's prestige and absolute authority, and it is feared that if Mao were to be negated the "glorious history of our party would be negated." However, from the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution, and by inference the negation of the line and policies of Mao Zedong after the founding of the PRC by the CPC, and from the practice of Deng-style socialism, which gives rise to the negation of the reality of the Mao-style socialism, it shows that if the question of the appraisal of Mao continues to be dodged, and the CPC does not dare to face history and facts, not only will the CPC find it harder and harder to justify itself on theoretical questions, but also in the minds of the party members, cadres, and people, the workstyle of seeking truth from facts professed by the persons in power in the CPC will fall far short of its promise.

For a rational development of the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution, there should be criticism of Mao Zedong. If it does not head in this direction, then the "reunderstanding" of the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution, after the publication of more articles like these two, will be a case of "withdrawing troops from battle." And the party consolidation work also could die without apparent cause or be done carelessly and perfunctorily.

Under these circumstances, even if the policy of dealing with concrete matters relating to work continues to be pursued, no matter whether with regard to theory, organization, or the cadres' thinking, people will feel that they lack a strong foundation. Whether there will be a restoration of the ultraleft forces in the CPC is still a cause for anxiety among the people on the mainland and their Hong Kong compatriots.

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BRIEFS

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR VISITS MACAO--The governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Liang Lingguang, will return home today following a one-day visit to Macao. Mr Liang and the governor of Macao, Rear-Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, had a "friendly" 30-minute talk yesterday afternoon. Topics discussed were the development of the region and the growing co-operation between both areas, a spokesman for the Macao Information Department said. Mr Liang arrived at the Macao pier from Hong Kong at 10.30 am and was received by Commandante Seixas Serra representing Admiral Costa, and by two members of the Legislative Assembly, Mr Ma Man-kei and Mr Roque Choi. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Dec 84 p 18 HK]

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